

President Ronald Reagan held a copy Thursday of his administration's report on its first two years in office.

Reagan Says Soviet Aim in Europe Is Keeping Missiles Out

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that Soviet attempts in Europe to portray the United States as uninterested in serious arms talks would be doomed once people in Europe realized that the Kremlin's only goal was to keep the United States from stationing missiles in Europe.

"What the Soviet Union is demanding is the right to maintain enough intermediate-range nuclear warheads to literally... hit every population center in Europe," Mr. Reagan said, "but they don't want a single weapon of a deterrent nature to be there on the other side. And when people realize that, I think the people living in those population centers are going to have something to say."

In a news conference at the

White House, Mr. Reagan was asked whether Moscow had threatened to pull out of the strategic arms reduction talks if the United States decided to deploy missiles in Europe.

"We have only heard that as a rumor," he said. "We have no report that that is an official demand of their negotiating."

He was referring to a report in The Washington Post Thursday that informed sources said Soviet negotiators had threatened in November to halt the Geneva talks on reducing long-range nuclear weapons if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization deployed U.S. missiles in Europe this year as planned.

Earlier in the news briefing, called to mark the beginning of his third year in office, Mr. Reagan said he still believed that the Soviet Union would break any treaty if

doing so helped the "cause of socialism."

"Now, just the other day, one [reporter] quoted the Ten Commandments of Nikolai Lenin that he printed as the ten principles, guiding principles of communism," Mr. Reagan said. "And they're all there, that promises are like piety, made to be broken. And he went right on down the line... and I used this, I quoted this two years ago — he said that the Soviet Union believed that the only morality was that which furthered the cause of world socialism."

There was some buzzing among reporters as Mr. Reagan made that comment; Lenin's first name was Vladimir.

Mr. Reagan stuck by his often stated policy that the U.S. position at arms talks will be the "zero-zero option" — that Moscow should dismantle all its missiles aimed at

Europe and NATO should abandon plans to deploy 372 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

"But we have said we also — we will listen to and negotiate any fair proposals that are made," he added.

He said he believed an arms agreement would be in the best interest of both sides. "We're going to continue because we believe that the Soviet Union has some problems of their own that have to be resolved. And in these negotiations that are going on we think that it would be in their interest as well as ours."

"That's why we are so hopeful and optimistic that something can be gained here — that they cannot go on down the road they're going in a perpetual arms race. ... It would make a lot more sense if we simply — rather than two sides facing each other there with these mis-

siles poised at each other — if we simply went to a zero option."

Mr. Reagan, who dismissed Eugene V. Rostow last week as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has been criticized by arms control experts and the Kremlin as not being interested in sincerely negotiating an arms agreement. In addition, he has not reacted positively to an offer of a summit meeting from the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov.

White House aides say Mr. Reagan is considering meeting with Mr. Andropov to stop criticism that he does not want to talk to Moscow. But the aides said any such meeting would be held as just that — not as a summit — so as to reduce expectations of its resulting in an arms settlement or other agreements.

■ **Nation Is 'on the Mend'**
Mr. Reagan contended during

the news conference that the nation was "on the mend" even if economic recovery had proved elusive. The president said in an open statement that his greatest satisfaction at midweek was that he had changed the course of a "speeding dangerously in wrong direction."

On specific domestic issues, Reagan said:

- He will not yield to demands that his hard-won income tax be deferred or decreased because of huge budget deficits.
- The budget he presents, Congress on Jan. 31 will be realistic and will pave the way for strong recovery. But he said it does not remain to be made, and he gave no preview of the budget.
- The administration is considering a simplified, flat-rate income tax system.

White House Mounts Promotional Effort for Its Foreign Policies

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by reports from U.S. embassies of diminishing support in Europe and elsewhere for many of its key policies, the Reagan administration has mounted a new effort to improve its handling of press and public relations in foreign affairs.

Administration officials disclosed Wednesday two related decisions by President Ronald Reagan to meet what one official said was a major problem in "public diplomacy." William P. Clark, the White House national security adviser, was ordered to head a cabinet-level committee to promote diplomatic, military and arms control policies at home and abroad.

Further, as a direct response to growing opposition in Europe to the deployment of new U.S. missiles, Mr. Reagan asked Peter H. Dailey, who directed his successful media advertising campaign for president, to lead a special effort to win backing for American nuclear policies in Europe.

States seemed to show less flexibility.

The first meeting of the Dailey group convened without publicity at the State Department Wednesday, with senior-level participation from the White House, State Department, Defense Department, U.S. Information Service, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The president is not known as the Great Communicator for nothing," a State Department official said, in trying to explain the emphasis on public diplomacy.

"In the past, there was private diplomacy and the public never got involved," the official said. "Now, you have public diplomacy and the committee the president has set up recognizes for the first time that there must be a more coordinated way of handling it."

Mr. Dailey, who was head of the Dailey International Group in Los Angeles, the largest advertising agency with headquarters on the West Coast, handled media advertising for both the Reagan campaign in 1980 and the winning campaign of Richard M. Nixon in 1972. He also headed a broadcasting company.

"Peter's a great administrator, and he has a lot of ideas and should be able to improve our coordination with Europe," a State Department official said.

Mr. Dailey will have his office at the State Department and work through Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs.

The press statement said Mr. Shultz told Mr. Reagan that as the result of his trip to Europe, he was concerned "that the highly complex economic and political issues with which we are dealing are not fully understood by a substantial number of Europeans."

Mr. Dailey will head a working group, it said, that "will examine the spectrum of official and private contacts and relationships in the fields of security, economics and politics."

A White House spokesman, in explaining the president's action in setting up the committee on public diplomacy, said: "We hope to strengthen the capability of the United States to explain to international audiences, not only our policies but the values and principles which underpin our society."

"The major focus of the structure will be international, but it is impossible to separate international information policy from domestic policy, if just for the simple reason that statements to both foreign and domestic audiences must be consistent," a White House spokesman said.

Mr. Clark was given his additional duties in a National Security Decision Document 77, signed on Jan. 14, officials said. He will head a special planning group that includes Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, and Peter McPherson, administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Officials said Mr. Clark's effort would try to improve the coordination of its press and public information policies to combat what an official called "the Soviet peace offensive" and to react better to such public relations problems as the nuclear freeze movement at home.

White House officials will play a central role in managing the effort. "The major focus of the structure will be international, but it is impossible to separate international information policy from domestic policy, if just for the simple reason that statements to both foreign and domestic audiences must be consistent," a White House spokesman said.

The Dailey group was established after Mr. Reagan was told by Mr. Shultz that there was misunderstanding and poor management of U.S. policies on nuclear arms and arms control in such countries as West Germany, Italy, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands, all of which are supposed to deploy new U.S. missiles in coming years if an arms control accord is not reached beforehand with the Soviet Union.

There is strong opposition to the deployment of the missiles throughout Europe and criticism of the administration's approach to arms control. U.S. diplomats have reportedly complained that the Soviet Union was winning a propaganda war by its frequent arms control proposals while the United



Geoffrey Perry, a private astronomer and a physics teacher at the Kettering Boys School in Kettering, England, showing the orbit of Cosmos-1402 to his pupils. Pupils at the school were the first to announce that the Soviet satellite was falling to Earth.

Soviet Satellite's Re-entry Expected To Begin Sunday, Pentagon Says

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon spokesman said Thursday that the falling Soviet reconnaissance satellite, Cosmos-1402, which is heading for Earth at increasing speed, is expected to enter the atmosphere during a 38-hour period beginning early Sunday.

Henry Catto, the spokesman, gave this appraisal after space experts said the section of the satellite that contains the nuclear reactor may hit the atmosphere, where it is expected to burn, late Sunday night.

Mr. Catto said that "the time frame for re-entry has been determined to be between 2000 GMT Saturday and 1000 GMT Monday."

"We can't predict where, with any certainty, until just at the last before it comes in," he said. He did not say when such a prediction might be made.

Mr. Catto repeated a previous Pentagon estimate that there is a 70-percent chance that any debris from Cosmos-1402 that does not burn up will come down on water.

He added that there is a 15-percent chance that satellite debris will land in the Soviet Union, a 3-percent chance in Canada and a 2-percent chance in the United States.

On Jan. 24, 1978, a similar Soviet satellite with a similar reactor fell into the atmosphere and scattered radioactive debris in northern Canada.

The Pentagon reported earlier that the satellite, carrying more than 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of the investigated of 1.6 million registered voters in the city is unprecedented. He said FBI agents also will try to make a similar computer investigation of suburban Cook County and Du Page County.

Earth once every 88 minutes and 12 seconds at that time, slightly faster than it did Wednesday.

It was uncertain how long it would take the North American Aerospace Defense Command's specialists to locate where the debris had fallen.

Since most U.S. sensors are pointed toward the northern hemisphere — the area of Soviet missile and space launch activity — officials said the experts probably could come up with a relatively quick fix on the location if the satellite debris lands there.

■ **Belgium Takes Precautions**
Senior Belgian officials are moving into a radiation-proof military fort to coordinate emergency services in the event Cosmos-1402 crashes in Belgium, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Thursday in Brussels, Reuters reported.

The spokesman said that telephone links from the fort, about 30 miles north of Brussels, had been tested, and that officials from seven government departments would move there Friday to direct essential services in case of an emergency. They were in close contact with American and French space experts.

He said the precautions were being taken because the flight path of the satellite took it over Belgium, France and West Germany, though there was only a very small chance it would crash in Belgium.

Unconfirmed reports have reached Israel that the White House wants to delay a visit by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, scheduled for mid-February, until after the major issues in Lebanon are settled. This is so the prime minister's talks with President Ronald Reagan can focus not on Lebanon, but on Mr. Reagan's proposals for transferring the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip out of Israeli control and into some association with Jordan.

Mr. Habib is reported to have urged Israel to abandon its demand that early warning monitoring stations, to be established at three points in southern Lebanon, be manned by Israeli personnel. Citing strong Lebanese objections and reports that Syria would make parallel demands for arrangements in areas of Lebanon its troops are to evacuate, Mr. Habib is understood to have suggested that the stations be staffed either by Americans, by personnel of the multinational force or by some other organization, possibly the United Nations.

Israel, Lebanon Negotiators Form 4 Subcommittees on Key Issues

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli and Lebanese negotiators, meeting Thursday in the Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmona, announced the formation of four subcommittees to discuss the key issues growing out of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The subcommittees, which are to begin work next week in either Khaldé, Lebanon, or Herzliya, Israel, are to deal with the creation of a security zone in southern Lebanon, mutual relations between the two countries, the withdrawal of foreign forces and guarantees of Lebanese security, according to an announcement by the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

The formation of the working groups came amid intensive efforts by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, to "light a fire" under the negotiations, as one official put it, to move them toward an early resolution.

Mr. Habib, conveying an aura of impatience that Israeli officials interpret as emanating from the White House, has been holding long meetings in Jerusalem this week with Israeli officials, pressing them to take more conciliatory positions on a range of issues.

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Early warning stations in Sinai were manned by Americans for several years before Israel made its final withdrawal, returning the area to Egypt last April.

One of the proposed stations in Lebanon would presumably be advantageous for the United States, since it would be located atop the 6,496-foot (1,980-meter) peak, Mount Barukh, southeast of Beirut, from which its radar and telecommunications monitoring equipment could, according to one official, conduct surveillance from the Gulf to Spain.

Another area of discussion and dispute concerns the nature of the relations to be agreed upon by Israel and Lebanon. The Beirut government has reportedly resisted the Israeli demand for mutual representative offices in each other's countries.

■ **Syria Threatens UN Move**
Syria said Thursday that Israeli threats against its newly deployed long-range Soviet missiles endangered international peace and it threatened to bring the issue before the UN Security Council, United Press International reported from the United Nations.

Twenty-four hours earlier, Damascus Radio accused the United States and Israel of preparing for an offensive by spreading a rumor that Syria's SA-5s, an anti-air missile with a range of almost 300 miles (320 kilometers), could reach all of Lebanon and most of northern Israel.

■ **Arafat, Israeli Leftists Talk**
Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, held political talks with a prominent Israeli leftist this week that the Israeli participants call "a victory for the moderates in PLO."

The meeting was announced in a joint statement Thursday by Palestinian news agency Wafa, Cyprus, and the Israeli Shin Bet, in Tel Aviv. The Associated Press reported, neither side said where the meeting took place.

The announcement said Arafat was accompanied by five members of the PLO. The Israelis were Uri Avnery, a publicist and former Parliament member, Sheli, Matityahu Peled, a retired Treasury official, and three heads of the Israeli Communist Party, including a prominent Israeli-Palestinian peace activist, a figure that advocates Palestinian selfhood in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Scholar Sentenced to Exile

MOSCOW (AP) — A mathematician who gathered evidence of discrimination against Jewish students at Moscow University has been sentenced to five years in internal exile for slandering the Soviet state, friends reported Thursday.

They said a Moscow city court on Wednesday found Boris Kanyevskiy, 37, guilty of "defaming the Soviet state and social system." They imposed a more lenient sentence than the maximum three years in a labor camp, they said, apparently because Mr. Kanyevskiy had testified against Valery Senderov, 37, a boyhood friend and the co-author of a study on discrimination. Both men were arrested in June.

The testimony, they said, will almost certainly ensure Mr. Senderov conviction on the more serious charge of "anti-Soviet agitation," which carries a maximum penalty of seven years in a labor camp and five years in internal exile.

Palace Intruder Released in U.K.

LONDON (UPI) — Michael Fagan, the Buckingham Palace intruder who entered the bedroom of Queen Elizabeth II on July 9 and spoke her for 10 minutes before guards arrested him, has been released from a security mental hospital. A three-man tribunal — a lawyer, a psychiatrist and a layman, decided that the 32-year-old laborer was "not yet recovered" but that his detention was no longer necessary to protect public.

Buckingham Palace made no comment on Mr. Fagan's release Wednesday, but two members of Parliament from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party demanded an explanation Thursday from Home Secretary William Whitelaw. One of them, Keith Stansfeld, said the public would be "bewildered and aghast at the decision."

Airliner Hijacked in U.S. West

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — A man claiming to have a bomb saying he wanted to go to Afghanistan hijacked a Northwest jetliner carrying 41 persons from Seattle to Portland on Thursday, authorities said.

The Boeing 727 landed at Portland International Airport on schedule at 1:40 p.m. and was detained on a remote runway while the FBI negotiated with the hijacker. No injuries were reported to any of the 35 passengers or six crew members.

An airport spokeswoman said that the hijacker was a man and had accomplices.

Teamsters Ex-Consultant Is Slain

LINCOLNWOOD, Illinois (UPI) — Allen Dorfman, a former Teamsters Union consultant, convicted last month of trying to bribe a U.S. senator, was shot to death Thursday in a hotel parking lot.

Mr. Dorfman, 59, was killed as he and a companion arrived at the Hyatt Lincolnwood Hotel for lunch, police in the northwest Chicago suburb of Lincolnwood said. The two assailants were on foot, the police said. Mr. Dorfman's companion was not hit.

Mr. Dorfman and four others were convicted of offering former Sen. Howard Cannon of Nevada a choice piece of Las Vegas land in exchange for return for Mr. Cannon's agreement to scuttle legislation deregulating the trucking industry. Mr. Dorfman was free on bond as was to have been sentenced in February.

For the Record

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — Seven men charged with treason, including former Zambian officials, have been sentenced to death by hanging, the mandatory sentence for treason in Zambia. The men were accused of plotting to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda's government in 1980.

BERKELEY, California (UPI) — Police in riot gear arrested at least 100 students Thursday during a protest of the University of California's involvement in nuclear weapons and war-related research.

Walesa, 13 Union Leaders Send Letter of Demands to Parliament

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Lech Walesa and 13 other leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union demanded Thursday an amnesty for jailed dissidents, an end to government repression and protection of workers' rights.

The demands were contained in a letter to the Sejm, or parliament. The letter also protested the formal arrest last month of seven interned Solidarity leaders who were later charged with sedition. Copies were given to Western correspondents by Solidarity supporters.

"Charging them means charging the union, and their trial would be the union's trial," the letter said. It noted that the seven had been interned since the declaration of martial law Dec. 13, 1981. Martial

law was suspended Dec. 31, but severe controls remained.

"Imprisoning seven interned violates the basic principles of justice, and deprives of their values all the promises and announcements of the authorities," the letter said.

It also cited reports of "secret forms of internment" used against former Solidarity activists, but gave no details.

The letter demanded amnesty for jailed Solidarity supporters and called for an end "to all kinds of repression" and for "protection of the union rights of the working people."

Mr. Walesa, reached by telephone at his apartment in Gdansk, confirmed that he had signed the letter. Other signers included Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the former Solidarity spokesman; Bronislaw Geremek, Mr. Walesa's adviser; and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former editor of a Solidarity weekly. Most of the signers, including Mr. Walesa, were released from internment within the last two months.

In another development, the government official placed in charge of Solidarity matters in Gdansk was quoted as saying in the Gdansk newspaper Dziennik Bałtycki that he would not "make any difficulties" to prevent Mr. Walesa from returning to his old job as an electrician at the Lenin Shipyard.

The shipyard management turned Mr. Walesa away Friday, saying he needed certification from the official, Boleslaw Napieraj, that his affairs with Solidarity had been settled and that he was employed nowhere else.

Mr. Walesa has ignored repeated summonses from Mr. Napieraj, and he told Western reporters this week that, for him, Mr. Napieraj's office "does not exist." He has appealed the shipyard's refusal to admit him without a letter from Mr. Napieraj, saying that Polish law guarantees that union officials may take leaves of absence from their jobs and return without obstacle.

Informed Polish sources say that they do not believe authorities will allow Mr. Walesa back into the yard but that they will offer him work at a smaller plant in Gdansk.

■ **Meeting With Peasant Party**
The Polish Communist Party's Central Committee met Thursday with the Central Committee of the Peasants Party in an unprecedented joint session to discuss how to solve Poland's chronic food shortage. United Press International reported from Warsaw.

The 2.4-million-member Communist Party is constitutionally guaranteed the leading role in Polish politics. But the Peasants Party, with 500,000 members, represents millions of farmers who own 75 percent of Poland's arable land.

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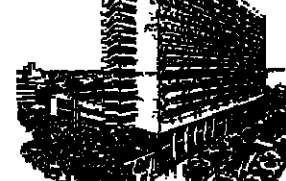
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Army Sticks to Capital Of Marazán Province

Rebels Control Much of the Rest Of Barren 'Siberia of El Salvador'

By Chris Hedges

Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO, GUTERA, El Salvador — The huge, propeller can be heard turning the air in the early evening, the heavy vibrations sending "townspeople" into the streets to search for "the phantom plane" against the distant stars and silver of a moon. Jittery troops in the garrison and on the bridges leading into town fire off rounds from their M-16s at the unlighted target.

Residents say the plane is going north to resupply the several thousand guerrillas who control the northern region of the province of Morazán.

Major Carlos Lemaire, an officer in the Salvadoran Army garrison in San Francisco Gotera, the provincial capital, said that army troops control the province and that "the guerrillas do not even come out to fight." But military officials in San Salvador say that as many as 4,000 troops are being sent to Morazán to reclaim a growing number of the surrounding towns and villages occupied during a guerrilla offensive and to push back the rebel advance toward San Francisco Gotera.

The army appears to have a difficult task in this barren region, known as the Siberia of El Salvador. Commanders seem to change every few months and army helicopters, fearful of guerrilla fire, no longer fly over the area.

Three hundred special commandos, who model themselves after the U.S. Green Berets, regularly put on a show for local residents, most of whom are civilian employees of the army. They run around the plaza with dead, white, in their mouths, or through the streets shouting, "The commando never dies," but they rarely make forays into the countryside. When they do leave the barracks, it is usually to suffer disastrous defeat by the guerrillas, who control much of the countryside.

The army prefers to stick to its garrison and the movie theater and municipal swimming pool, which it expropriated from the town, rather than deploy troops. "The subversives are trying to draw us out so they can take the town," said a recruit on guard duty outside the garrison.

A traveler to the nearby villages of Yamabal and Guatajigala says goodbye to army control at the small bridge on the edge of town. The guerrillas send out patrols that wander down the center of the dirt road connecting the two towns, barely five miles (eight kilometers) outside San Francisco Gotera.

Until a few months ago, civilian guards working for the regular army stood duty in Yamabal and Guatajigala. But then, residents said, several dozen guerrillas dressed in Salvadoran Army uniforms entered Yamabal, demanded to speak to the 14 local guards and, when they reported, shot them.

When Guatajigala was taken at the end of December, the guerrillas were a bit more judicious. Three civil guards reportedly died in combat, two were taken prisoner and one was released.

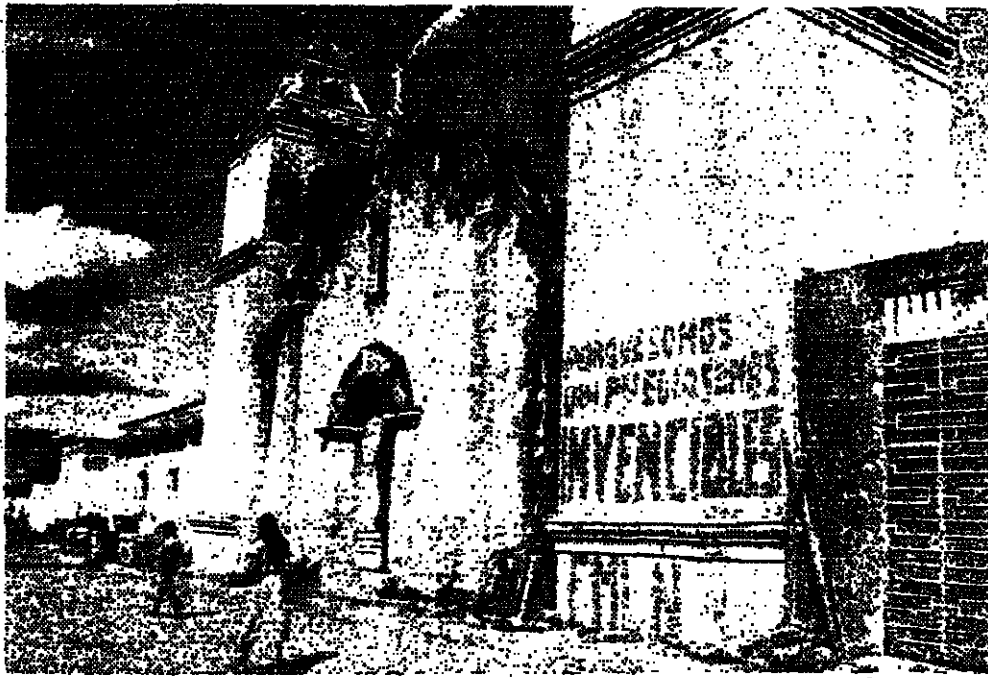
In Guatajigala, a town of 4,000, red-painted slogans cover the adobe walls. The sayings read like the slogans from a revolutionary primer: "To be uninformed is to be disarmed."

A red flag hangs from the municipal building, placed there by members of the People's Revolutionary Army, one of the five guerrilla groups that make up the Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation. Two guerrillas on patrol move about the town, carrying M-16s. They wear ammunition belts and politely greet the residents who pass.

"The people are very nervous," said one of the guerrillas, a woman in her 20s. "There are many spies who report to the army those who befriended us, so most of the people do not speak." She and her teenage companion were dressed in civilian clothes.

The woman, although nervous, was talkative. She called herself Liset but said it was not her real name. She said she had been fighting for four years and was married to a guerrilla, though the war has made it impossible for them to live together. They have one child.

"We're fighting two wars," she said. "We fight the war with the army, and we fight the war to educate the people. Many of them do not want to see the repression around them. They do not want to believe that life can be better."



Corinto, a town in Morazán province, El Salvador, that has been held by guerrillas since November. The writing on the wall reads, "Because we are a people, we are invincible."

According to these two guerrillas, the army has made attempts in Morazán to use guerrilla tactics. "But the patrols they send into the field are demoralized and easily taken," Liset said.

In the middle of January, we took the town of Osicala. The army sent many troops to make the town. We went into the surrounding areas and harassed them until

they packed up their food and supplies and ran back to the garrison. The insurgent forces claim to control 18 of the 26 towns in the province.

Despite the rebels' low profile, the townspeople are nervous. "I stay most of the day in my home," said an 18-year-old woman who makes some of the red pottery for which the town is known. "I

wait for the night when the mortars start falling and the army comes back."

"When this happens," said another villager, "it is we who suffer, caught between two lines of fire. A pineapple vendor said, 'It is not the guerrillas that scare us, but the war. We have lived quietly. Now we all wonder when the fighting will come.'"

Salvador Rebel Leader Sees War Intensifying

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The guerrilla war in El Salvador has entered a "new cycle" and will soon engulf the central and southern portions of the country, according to a key political leader of the insurgent forces.

Ruben Zamora, one of seven leaders of the diplomatic and political commission of the Democratic Revolutionary Front and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, said Wednesday in Washington that guerrilla forces had solidified their positions in northern El Salvador and would concentrate now on seizing highways in the heart of the country in an effort to intensify the war there.

Mr. Zamora's comments, at a meeting sponsored by Foreign Policy magazine, came as the Reagan administration prepared to certify Friday that El Salvador was making progress in human rights and in political and economic reform. Certification is required by Congress every six months as a condition for continuing military aid to El Salvador, and administration officials have made clear that there is virtual unanimity in favor of it in the State Department and White House.

Meanwhile, State Department

officials said a special invitation had been extended to the leftist government of Nicaragua to send an observer to a U.S.-Honduran military exercise planned near the Nicaraguan border.

The exercise starting Feb. 1, involving 4,000 Hondurans and 1,600 U.S. support troops, will be the largest joint exercise conducted by the two countries. The maneuvers, to last six days, are called Ahuas Tara, or Big Pine, and will operate within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of the Nicaraguan border in the eastern province of Gracias a Dios, Pentagon officials said.

A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, who asked to remain anonymous, called the maneuvers "another act of provocation against our country."

Mr. Zamora denied that Nicaragua was supplying Salvadoran insurgents with weapons. He said that in the last five months of 1982 guerrilla forces seized 810 rifles, 13 grenade launchers and other equipment from Salvadoran troops.

Pacific-Atlantic Pipeline

PANAMA CITY — The first oil pipeline joining Pacific and Atlantic ports was inaugurated Wednesday by Vice President Jorge Illueca of Panama.

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February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to

expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, *Secretary General of ASEAN*
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, *President, Asian Development Bank*

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumarlin, *Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)*
- H.E. Professor IR. Soedjono Hadisapoetro, *Minister of Agriculture*
- IR. Suhartoyo, *Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)*
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, *Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology*

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Dato' Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, *Minister of Trade and Industry*
- H.E. Tan Sri Dato' Ishak Bin Patch Alkhir, *Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)*

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, *Minister of Trade and Industry*
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, *Chairman of the Economic Development Board*
- An invitation has been extended to H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, *Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Cesar Virata, *Prime Minister*
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., *Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry*
- Third speaker to be announced.

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, *Minister of Industry*
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, *Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board*
- Mr. Charnchai Leethavorn, *Secretary General of the Board of Investment*
- Dr. Thongchai Hongladaromp, *Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand*
- Mr. Sivavong Changkasiri, *Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry*

TRADE WITH ASEAN

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- Mr. William E. Brock, *United States Trade Representative*
- Mr. Naohiro Amaya, *Senior Advisor on International Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan*
- Viscount Etienne Davignon, *Vice-President, Commission of the European Communities*

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Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

The participation fee is U.S. \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cocktails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 25. A cancellation fee of U.S. \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

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Controversy Brewing On Grundig Takeover

(Continued from Page 1)

of intent. He said this could be completed by the end of January. "We are pursuing the agreement and our plans with Grundig as we originally decided," Jean-Daniel Pignasse, head of Thomson's corporate communications department, said Thursday.

Wisse Dekker, president of Philips, said during a recent interview at the company headquarters in Eindhoven that "as long as the negotiations are going on, it will be difficult to get much out of us." He added that "there are many open-ended questions."

Mr. Dekker has been meeting and talking regularly with his counterparts: Alain Gomez, chairman of Thomson, and Mr. Grundig. Among the intriguing questions are these: Why is Mr. Grundig, who is 74 and has repeatedly said he wants to retire, now showing fresh interest in remaining active, and what specifically is he aiming for?

"He could take money and get out as he originally planned," a Frankfurt-based banker said Thursday. "But most of us are now convinced he wants to stay on. The question is, if he does, at whose expense will it be."

If eating Thomson's stake substantially is approved by Grundig and by the German government, it could create an uproar in France and would probably lead to confrontation with the German government, according to officials and business leaders on both sides of the Rhine.

It would also seriously dampen and perhaps cripple efforts to promote other French-German industrial ventures in both the civilian and military sectors, including jointly built airplanes and tanks.

President Mitterrand and key ministers have repeatedly stated that they consider the merging of Thomson and Grundig under French control to be the centerpiece of a new European industrial venture to meet intense competition from Japanese electronics companies. They said it could be extended to include related areas, such as telecommunications.

Summing up much of the mood in both West Germany and France, a participating executive described the new proposals as "an essentially German solution."

"I do not see the French accepting less than what they agreed to acquire," he said, adding, "They probably will fight back."

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Robber's Prey: Rural Banks

In the End, North Dakota's Open Spaces Do Him In

By William E. Schmidt

LAKOTA, North Dakota — It had been nearly 50 years since anyone robbed a bank here in Nelson County, a snowswept swath of flat farmland and blacktop road that sprawls across more than 1,000 square miles (2,600 square kilometers) of northeastern North Dakota.

So when a man wearing a ski mask and wielding a shotgun not only knocked off three of the county's six rural banks during the last three months, but robbed one of them twice within two weeks, a lot of people began to get angry.

"People out this way just aren't used to getting robbed," said Sheriff Art Varty, one of only two full-time law officers who patrol the county, which has a population of less than 5,800 people. "And seeing what's happened, it would appear

they aren't about to get used to it either."

Last week, the police and federal agents arrested a 35-year-old officer stationed at nearby Grand Forks Air Force Base and charged him with three of the robberies. The suspect, Captain Harold Spruell, was captured after purportedly holding up a bank in Aneta, a rural crossroads of 300 people about 45 miles (about 70 kilometers) southeast of here.

The arrest came only after several angry citizens of the tiny town took out after the fleeing suspect in cars and pickup trucks and chased him across the county at speeds of more than 100 miles an hour.

When Captain Spruell was finally arrested nearly 65 miles away, Sheriff Varty said that more than 100 volunteers and law officers had been engaged in the chase.

"It's a good thing none of the farmers caught him, because they'd have torn him to pieces if they had," said Mariya Rustad, the softspoken gray-haired teller at the tiny Aneta bank.

For Sheriff Varty, the fact that townsfolk got involved in the chase is a point of local pride.

"This isn't like one of your big cities," he said. "We get about 100 percent local cooperation on cases like this. So I think the message is, if you're going to do anything out here, we're going to get you."

The robberies have helped to underscore both the advantages and disadvantages that law officers like Sheriff Varty frequently encounter in policing rural areas like Nelson County, where such felony crimes as armed robbery or homicide are rare.

Most of Sheriff Varty's work involves investigating juvenile mischief, vandalism and minor theft. By mid-morning Sunday, the sheriff's office had just one caller: a

cattle rancher who complained that some prairie wolves were running down his herd.

With so much territory to cover, and one full-time deputy to help him, Sheriff Varty concedes that small rural banks make tempting targets.

Indeed, it took him 35 minutes to get to Aneta last week, racing 85 miles an hour on icy county roads in his police cruiser, a 1978 Ford. And in the nearby town of Gilby, where Captain Spruell is accused of robbing a bank of \$4,300 in November, the local bank alarm system, designed to alert neighboring merchants when a robbery is taking place, failed.

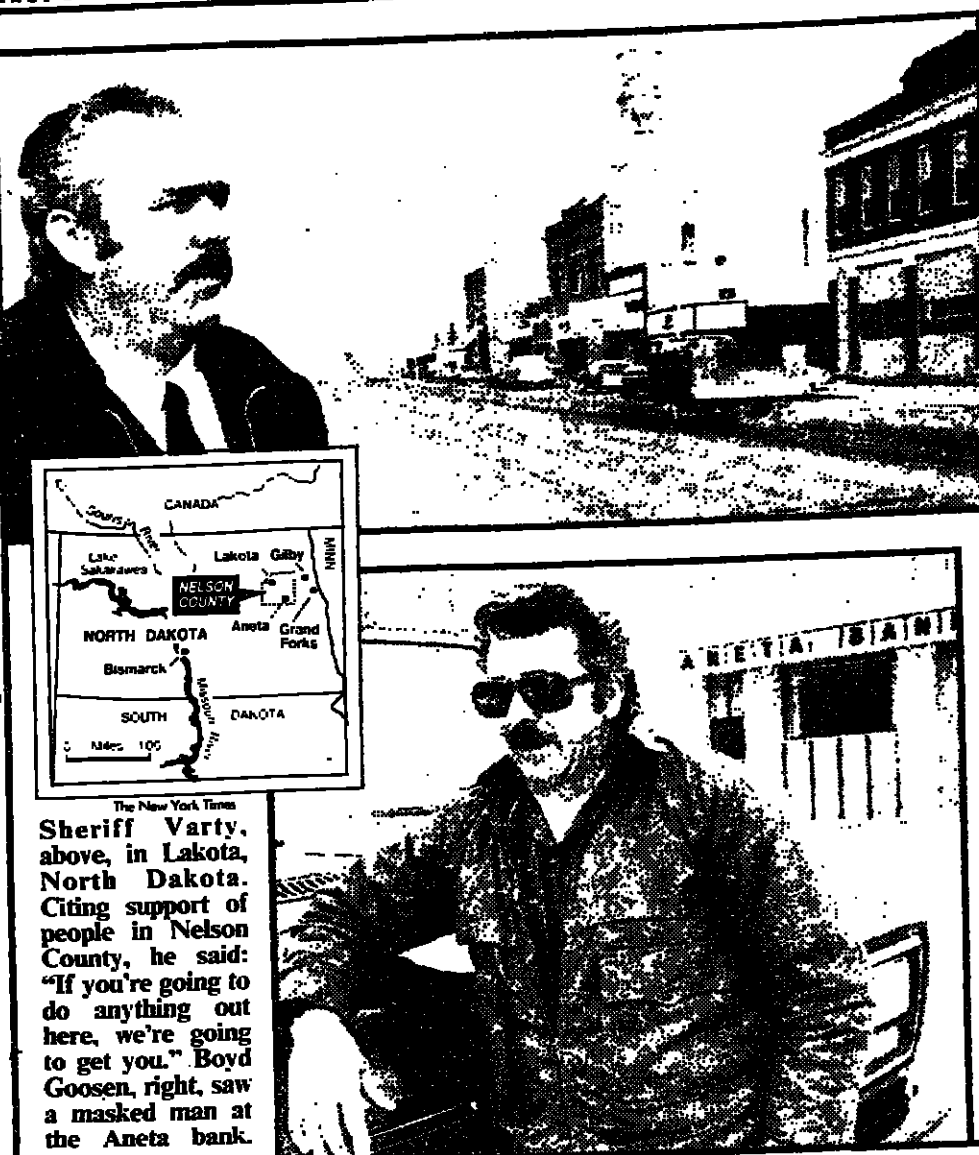
According to the sheriff, one alarm went off in a store that is now vacant. A second went off in a nearby hardware outlet, but the manager was out to lunch. A third was heard by the local lumber dealer, who instead of calling the police telephoned his wife to tell her to get out of the downtown area because the bank was being robbed.

But North Dakota's empty landscape does provide the police with a clear advantage.

"There's nowhere to go in North Dakota," Spencer Helleson, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who is assigned to Grand Forks, was quoted as saying in an article in a local newspaper. "You can stand on the hood of a car and see forever."

The bank robberies began in October, when a gunman took more than \$7,000 from the tiny bank in Michigan, a small town 10 miles east of the county seat. A month later, the bank at Gilby was robbed. Then the Aneta bank was hit, first on Dec. 22 and again on Jan. 4. More than \$11,000 was taken in the two holdups.

Captain Spruell has been charged by a federal grand jury



Sheriff Varty, above, in Lakota, North Dakota. Citing support of people in Nelson County, he said: "If you're going to do anything out here, we're going to get you." Boyd Goosen, right, saw a masked man at the Aneta bank.

with all but the Michigan bank robbery, although the police say he is their only suspect.

He has been stationed at the air base for three years, helping to supervise security on the Minuteman-3 missile site scattered through eastern North Dakota.

The robbery that led to Captain Spruell's arrest came the same day that Sheriff Varty and about 60 other lawmen were in Grand Forks attending a luncheon conference to discuss ways to deal with the rash of bank holdups. That fact did not sit well with some local folks.

"What good is it for the sheriff to be eating lunch in Grand Forks when the bank here is being robbed?" said Myron Saterer, who lives near Aneta. "Those guys want to eat on the taxpayers' so bad, they should have met for supper. At least the banks are closed then."

Human Rights Office Defends Reagan Policy

By Stephen Kinzer

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration's chief spokesman on human rights says that U.S. foreign policy is based on "the simple fact that we believe the world to be an exceedingly dangerous place."

Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, told leaders of the World Jewish Congress in New York on Wednesday that he surmised "to avoid totalitarianism and to deal with the world as it exists."

Mr. Abrams said the U.S. commitment to human rights had not weakened since President Ronald Reagan took office but was merely being expressed differently. "Quiet diplomatic pressure might get the people released or the newspaper reopened when a public attack would not," he said.

He described the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua, together with the leaders of Cuba, the Soviet Union and the Palestine Liberation Organization, as part of "a largely coherent group" of forces in the world that believe "the United States is the incarnation of evil, the enemy of mankind." He rejected the view, which he said "is now fashionable in some liberal circles," that the Sandinists "represent progress and reform."

In a formal response to Mr. Abrams' speech, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg said he was "frightened to the very marrow of my bones" by the Reagan administration's approach to human rights issues. He contended that the United States was now telling foreign governments: "If you are for us, all your sins will be forgiven. If you are not, we will point out every one of your human rights violations and beat up on you."

Rabbi Hertzberg, who is vice

president of the World Jewish Congress, was especially critical of U.S. overtures to Guatemala which he called "a charnel house." Mr. Abrams agreed that the rights situation in Guatemala remained "terrible" but said improved since President Rios Montt came to power in March.

"You've got to recognize improvement and encourage it," he said.

In an interview before speech, Mr. Abrams said conflicts within the army of vanguard would not pose an obstacle to certifying later this month human rights conditions in that country. He stated that the certification, is required by Congress as a condition of continued aid to El Salvador, would be made because all violence has decreased.

Rabbi Hertzberg, president of the Union of American Jewish Congregations said he "can but feel a wrench inside" contemplating the administration's record on human rights. He acknowledged that "things are a little better" in countries as El Salvador and Guatemala, but added, "They're terrible."

State of Emergency Lapses in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A three-month state of emergency in Sri Lanka was allowed to lapse on Thursday, government officials said.

The emergency was declared Oct. 20 soon after President Jayawardene was re-elected second term of six years. He was to prevent postelection violence.

U.S. Will Raise Duty-Free Limit

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Starting Jan. 27, U.S. citizens returning from overseas will be able to bring back \$400 in goods without paying duty, an increase from \$300, the Customs Service announced Thursday.

For travelers returning from the U.S. possessions of Guam, American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the exemption will rise from \$600 to \$800.

Travelers who bring back goods worth more than the exemption will be charged a 10-percent duty on the next \$1,000 rather than the next \$600. Beyond that level, duty varies depending on the goods.

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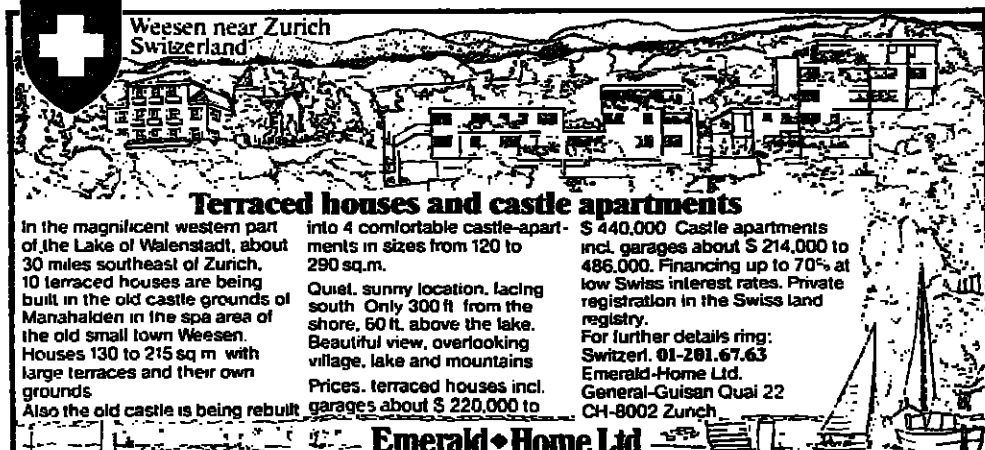
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Reagan May Propose Special College Fund With Deferred Taxes

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is considering proposing to Congress in the State of the Union address next week a program under which parents could defer income taxes on money set aside in special savings accounts to pay for their children's college education, according to administration sources.

These independent Education Accounts, as they are tentatively called, would be comparable to the Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) under which taxes can be deferred on income set aside for retirement.

The president is also considering proposing that Congress let local school districts use their federal school aid for the poor in what would amount to voucher systems, eligible families could each be given their share of the aid to be spent at the accredited public or private schools of their choice. Aid to the poor is the largest federal school aid program.

Critics of public education have long advocated vouchers as a way of rewarding excellence and stimulating change. But voucher opponents say that they could undermine the public school system.

Administration sources indicate that Mr. Reagan also has under study for possible inclusion in the State of the Union address on Tuesday and submission to Congress thereafter, the following proposals:

• Several jobs plans, including a further extension of unemployment benefits and new incentives to employers to hire so-called displaced workers whose industries have collapsed.

• Related trade proposals, including a request for authority to negotiate further reductions in both tariff and non-tariff barriers to U.S. exports.

• A new omnibus crime bill like one that died in the last Congress plus a new national commission on organized crime.

In addition to the new college savings accounts and vouchers for elementary and secondary education, Mr. Reagan is expected to reaffirm his support for tuition tax credits to help defray college costs.

The college accounts are under study not just as an educational program but also as a means of stimulating the savings needed to

increase investment and economic growth.

The college savings accounts have been discussed by the president's cabinet council of economic advisers. It was not clear Wednesday night exactly how they might work, but a source suggested they might be limited to lower- and middle-income families.

Also unclear was how much money a family might be allowed to set aside each year. The limit on IRAs is \$2,000 a year per wage-earner, \$250 for an unemployed spouse.

President Reagan is expected to spell out details of all his proposals in later separate messages to Congress.

To deal with the "structural" unemployment problem, defined by the administration in part as that job loss which has occurred in declining industries like steel because of foreign competition and "new" technology, Mr. Reagan is expected to ask Congress for new incentives to employers to hire those displaced.

He may also ask Congress to set up a retraining and possible relocation program for such workers, using existing federally funded state-run unemployment offices to help move them to areas where jobs exist.

In international trade, the president is considering a request to Congress for new negotiating authority to lower tariff and non-tariff barriers to American exports.

He is also considering creation of two new trade-related commissions. One would focus on how U.S. firms can export more goods. Another would suggest changes in international law that would open world markets to free trade.

The new education savings accounts would widen prospective deficits because they would defer tax collections. But if he goes ahead with the idea, Mr. Reagan is expected to argue that it is worth the cost because the education would eventually enhance the nation's technological leadership.

The school voucher idea has been around for years but has never been tried extensively. The administration is considering giving local school districts the power to set up voucher systems with their aid under Title I of the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This aid now is about \$2 billion a year.

The most controversial aspect of this proposal as now envisioned is that the vouchers could be used to pay tuition at private schools as well as called in at public institutions.



President Ronald Reagan laughs as he apparently makes a mistake on a computer, which reads "sorry" during his visit to a predominantly black, Catholic high school in Chicago.

Reagan Praises Bipartisan Accord on Pensions

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — President Ronald Reagan has praised the recent agreement on revisions in the U.S. old-age pension system and called for further cooperation between Republicans and Democrats on the budget this year. He also promised to present new job training proposals for the unemployed soon.

In the text of a speech Wednesday night at a strictly partisan event, a \$1-million, fund-raising dinner for Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, Mr. Reagan said the bipartisan accord reached last weekend by the National Commission on Social Security Reform "is a workable proposal, involving necessary compromise."

"We must now seek similar answers to other problems weighing on our economy and on our people," Mr. Reagan said. "A high priority must be to get a hammerlock on this monster known as the federal budget."

At the dinner and earlier at a return trip to an all-black Catholic high school he visited last year, Mr. Reagan sounded distinctly moderate political notes. In keeping with that tone, he decided to spurn an invitation from Republican conservatives that evening to appear at a reception in the same hotel as the dinner for the senator.

Outside that hotel, 300 demonstrators chanted and carried signs protesting the administration's economic and military arms policies.

The conservatives, who charge that Mr. Reagan has drifted to the left in his approach on both the budget and Social Security, among other things, are pressing Representative Tom Corcoran of Illinois to challenge Senator Percy for the Republican senatorial nomination next year.

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confident leadership. To further that goal, Mr. Reagan has begun to call on commentators, business people and politicians to talk with him about the nation's problems.

The president used the occasion of his visit to the Providence-St. Mel High School in Chicago's Mel-High West Side to call for greater efforts by businesses and individuals to compensate for the administration's efforts to control spending on social welfare.

Mr. Reagan had already visited the school, which has 400 students. May 12. As a result of the publicity, the school raised \$500,000.

Mr. Reagan looked in on a class in computers and took a multiple-choice test. On a video terminal, the question was asked: "Who is the Senate majority leader?" Mr. Reagan pressed a button indicating Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., and a smiling face appeared on the screen with the word "Hooray."

He was named honorary chairman of the school's drive to raise \$6 million beyond the \$500,000 already achieved. Mr. Reagan said Providence-St. Mel could serve as a model for what other institutions might do to make up for the loss of government funds.

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Ex-Officials in Bipartisan Panel Urge Measures to Cut U.S. Deficit

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan group led by six former cabinet members is urging that Congress and the Reagan administration make severe cuts in government spending and enact large tax increases to bring federal budget deficits to less than half their current level.

The group, the Bipartisan Appeal on the Budget Crisis, includes more than 500 government, business and academic leaders, as well as the former treasury secretaries, C. Douglas Dillon of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Henry H. Fowler of the Johnson administration, John B. Connally of the Nixon administration, William E. Simon of the Ford administration and W. Michael Blumenthal of the Carter administration.

Peter G. Peterson, chairman of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc. and a secretary of commerce in the Nixon administration, organized the group.

In a news conference Wednesday, the group called for spending

cuts and new tax revenue to reduce the projected 1985 deficit by \$175 billion to \$75 billion. It also called for greater cuts in scheduled spending increases than President Ronald Reagan's budget writers are contemplating for the fiscal 1984 budget that the president is scheduled to announce Jan. 31.

The panel calculates that the deficit, if unchecked, will rise to \$250 billion in fiscal 1985, representing an unprecedented, sustained level of more than 6 percent of the gross national product. The deficit was \$110.7 billion in fiscal 1982, which ended in October, and is expected to be about \$190 billion this year. The 1984 budget proposal is expected to show a deficit at about the same level.

The organization's proposals follow similar calls this week by the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Business Conference and the National Association of Independent Business.

Mr. Peterson and Mr. Blumenthal met for 20 minutes Wednesday with Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader. A spokesman for Mr. Baker said the senator thought the proposal was "a good effort and well thought out."

The proposed \$175 billion in spending cuts and tax increases includes:

• \$60 billion in savings from "entitlement" and other nonmilitary programs, including a one-year freeze on cost-of-living raises for Social Security, veterans' benefits and civil service and military retirement. After the first year, the proposal would limit cost-of-living increases.

• \$25 billion in military cuts, reducing the inflation-adjusted rate of growth from 9 percent, as proposed by the president, to 7 percent. The group said this would allow for an increase in hardware purchases of about 11 percent.

• \$60 billion in increased "consumption-based" taxes and user fees. Mr. Connally in particular suggested moving toward a "value added tax," the form of sales tax widely used in Europe.

• Taking these steps now, which would cut the fiscal 1985 deficit by about \$145 billion, leading in turn through less federal borrowing, to a further reduction of about \$30 billion in lower interest payments.

In addition to the former cabinet members, the group includes the heads of 14 of the 15 largest U.S. brokerage and investment banking houses: the economists Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers Inc., Lester C. Thurow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Otto Eckstein, a former member of the Council of Economic Advisers; and corporate executives such as Willard C. Butcher, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of the Chrysler Corp., James D. Robinson 3d, chairman of the American Express Co. and Armand Hammer, chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corp.

The coalition also called for Congress and the administration to examine the impact of the "overvalued dollar" on jobs and exports.

Last year, when the group made its first call for deep spending cuts and large tax increases, Mr. Reagan said he was in general agreement on the need to reduce government spending. But he added that the group did not have "all the information that is necessary to make the decisions."

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President Gets Outside Advice at White House Dinner

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Like other presidents who have felt besieged by economic problems and press criticism, Ronald Reagan has begun to reach outside his official family to call in prominent commentators, businessmen and politicians to chat about the United States' problems.

Senior White House aides said Mr. Reagan emerged brimming with enthusiasm from an informal Sunday night dinner with Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., George F. Will, the columnist; Irving Kristol, editor of Pub-

lic Interest magazine; Bryce Harlow, counselor to the former president; Richard M. Nixon; Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

"They told me that if we could ever get the prime interest rate down to single digit figures, or even 10 percent, these events would hire all kinds of people," the president reportedly told his staff aides Monday morning. "Just that one thing."

With the men in sport coats and no ties, the conversation rambled over issues like the economy, protectionism and disarmament without any special agenda or any

sharp disagreements, according to two participants.

"It was a relaxed Sunday evening. It wasn't a seminar," said one, who asked not to be named.

"The president wasn't trying to convince anybody of anything. He seemed to have fun."

Mr. Kristol said: "The president certainly did not look besieged. He was the same as he's always been — the few times I've seen him — very relaxed, very pleasant, and very amiable. The evening was very informal. The president did not take the lead. There was really no effort in any systematic way to canvass anything."

The session was hastily put to-

gether after Mr. Reagan complained to Michael K. Deaver, his personal aide and deputy chief of staff, "I never get a chance to just shoot the breeze with people from outside."

His move recalled the discussions organized by the former president, Jimmy Carter, in August 1979, toward the end of the troubled third year of his presidency. At that time he called civic, business and political leaders to discuss problems, a process that eventually led to his major speech about the crisis of American confidence and a cabinet shake-up.

There is no indication that Mr. Reagan has any such dramatic re-

vamping of his presidency in mind. The economy was apparently the major topic of conversation at the dinner. All the participants are in general harmony with the conservative thrust of Mr. Reagan's economic program.

Mr. Iacocca was reported to have forcefully emphasized the psychological importance for economic recovery and business investment of having the prime interest rate drop to 10 percent or below.

And Mr. Kristol said: "I happened to agree with what Lee Iacocca was saying, and no one else raised any objections."

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Two Years of Reagan

Two years of the Reagan presidency: Yesterday was the second anniversary of the inauguration of a man in whom the radical impulse has been stronger than in any president for a generation. The effect of the experiment has been, curiously, to bring a lot of Americans back into a better relation with their government — not always, certainly, in ways that Mr. Reagan intended or that served his purpose. But that has been good for the country.

By early 1981 there had been too many years of established verities and good intentions that were getting flabby for lack of hard challenge. Citizens seemed to sense that the whole incompressible structure of the government had been placed, by the rules of conventional politics, beyond any very rigorous examination. Mr. Reagan has changed all that. He and his budget-cutters have now been through the whole catalog of programs a couple of times, holding up each suspected offender and asking for a show of hands. Some of these programs have been chucked out. But the process has forced the country to think about public responsibilities more carefully than it had done for a long time. The idea that it was mere waste and fraud that drove the budget totals upward has been simply tested; it was a myth, and has evaporated. The debate over the social benefits is no longer in terms of some undefined and underserving "them." It is clearer now to most citizens that those benefits go to just about everybody, now or later, mostly in the form of Social Security and Medicare, and are important to their own lives.

But the White House is the worst judge of its own achievements. What it trumpets as its triumphs are generally its great failures. There is, for example, the inflation rate.

True, it is substantially lower than it was two years ago. But nobody ever doubted that

the government could force the inflation rate down by running unemployment up over 10 percent. Mr. Reagan is the exterminator who told you that he could get the rats out of your barn without using poison. Through an unfortunate miscalculation, he has burned down the barn and now stands in the ashes pointing out, with a winning smile, that the rats have departed and it is time to look to the future rather than dwelling on past misfortunes.

The present unemployment rate has created a burden of misery in America that is a matter of deep reproach to the administration. It is reasonable to argue that a recession was unavoidable, but it need not have been nearly so severe. It was aggravated not only by consistently bad policy but by a flat refusal to come to terms with reality.

One of the real mysteries in current American politics is the slight effect of this tremendous unemployment rate on the last elections. It is as though a lot of voters, whatever their current anxieties, still feel that the country was living a little too well on inflation and borrowed money in the late 1970s. Perhaps, in retrospect, it will turn out that for many people the Reagan administration was the necessary and deserved corrective.

But it is also evident that the administration has reached the limits of most of the ideas that it brought to the White House two years ago. The government isn't going to get any smaller, and taxes are not going to go any lower. If the last two years have been an inevitable correction to an era of political complacency and easy money, that process has gone on long enough. It is still not clear that Mr. Reagan knows how to find his directions in a period in which he will not merely be reacting to the mistakes of a vulnerable predecessor.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Missile (H.) Mirabilis

The nature we see may be red in tooth and claw, but under the microscope her weapons are more sophisticated. Take the missile system operated by *Haptoglossa mirabilis*.

This greenhouse fungus is an internal parasite — the "Achilles" heel, or maybe the athlete's foot, of microscopic wheel-shaped animals known as rotifers. Two biologists from the University of Guelph, Ontario, describe in *Science* magazine the fungus's remarkable attack weapon, a gun cell charged with a harpoon-shaped missile. When a rotifer wheels within range, the harpoon is shot through its shell, lodges inside and there, since it is also a

spore, starts to grow. When the fungus matures it forms channels to the outside of the rotifer, through which emerge sperm-like seeds. These metamorphose into gun cells that glue themselves to support and cock their missiles, waiting to launch their hair-triggered attack on the next passing rotifer.

"The attack apparatus of *H. mirabilis* is one of the most unique subcellular fungal structures yet described," the biologists conclude. In a word, although the missile may not clutch the MX in range, it is presently equipped with an automatic basing mode.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Middle East Obstruction

The strength of the U.S. initiative on the Middle East — give the Palestinians a West Bank homeland, federated with Jordan — was its simplicity. The way to defeat it is to smother it with complications, and that is what its principal opponents, Israel and Syria, are doing. Israel is opposed because it entails withdrawal and a reversal of the still continuing settlements policy. Syria is opposed through envy of the aggrandizement which would attach to King Hussein. Those at the center, the king and Yasser Arafat, are having to watch the initiative being worn away.

It is being blunted, of course, not only by Israel and Syria but also by some of the factions within the PLO which, although tactical rivals, can always unite on a rejectionist strategy toward Israel. As the days wear purposelessly on, Mr. Arafat will find it increasingly hard to bring the PLO into line in time for the National Council meeting in Algiers next month. Such a failure would suit Mr. Begin admirably, for it would allow him to demonstrate, especially to receptive Americans, that the PLO has no heart for a lasting solution.

—The Guardian (London).

Pressures in West Germany

The proximate ambition [of the Greens] is not to govern the Federal Republic but to render it ungovernable. And that objective is not beyond the capacity of resolute minorities.

The movements that agitate West Germany are not isolated phenomena. Nor are they capable of being isolated. The Federal Republic is the target of a gigantic destabilization effort that serves Soviet designs without the need for the Soviets to raise so much as an arm. If West Germany succumbs, France, too, succumbs.

—Le Quotidien de Paris.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to Bonn failed to make a dent in the West German government's support for NATO's plans to begin deploying medium-range nuclear missiles late this year. But of course the durable Soviet official did not expect that it would. Mr. Gromyko's real purpose was to feed the tide of pacifism in West Germany and help bring about the election in March of

a Social Democratic government that would be more amenable to Moscow's aims. In that context he probably scored some points.

Since losing power a few weeks ago to a coalition headed by the more conservative Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats have moved leftward to position themselves for the March 6 elections that could return them to power. The party's new leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, makes it plain that he is much more skeptical than Mr. Schmidt about the need for the missiles, and much less skeptical about Soviet intentions. In these circumstances Moscow is rooting for the Social Democrats, and Mr. Gromyko's visit is part of a "peace" offensive aimed at bringing about their victory in the elections.

—The Los Angeles Times.

The Challenge of Truancy

Horace Mann's expectations for "universal education" have long since been disappointed, but it rightly remains the ideal of American society. Nothing can come of it, however, if so many young people simply won't go to school.

A Times survey reveals that more than a third of New York City's high school students are chronic truants — for 15 to 50 days in every 90-day term. That kind of absenteeism makes it impossible for even the best teachers to educate them. And beyond such truancy lies the dropout road, now taken by an appalling 45 percent of high school freshmen.

There are many causes for this rampant absenteeism. Boring classes, negligent parents, the need to work. Some young people are under severe emotional and psychological pressure, and their failure to attend school calls for sympathy, guidance and professional help. But many students simply lack responsibility and discipline. The lure of playing hooky is hardly novel. What is new is the tendency to absolve the young from blame and to shirk responsibility for enforcing the rules.

Improving the schools, instructing the parents and enforcing the law should go hand in hand. San Francisco, for example, has prevailed on the police to pick up school-age youths during school hours; they are sent back to class while special officers seek the cause of the truancy and prescribe countermeasures.

—The New York Times.

What if the Charges Against Russia Are Proved?

Expose, but Keep Talking

By McGeorge Bundy

NEW YORK — For 65 years now Americans have been having a hard time with the dark side of the Soviet system. Are the Russians such liars and murderers that Americans cannot do business with them? Are they merely ordinary despots with the ordinary habits of their breed? Or are they more sinned-against than sinning, so that the real enemies of Soviet-U.S. harmony must be sought in America's own ranks?

All these views can be heard again as we contemplate the ugly evidence of yellow rain in Asia and the still uglier possibility of a Bulgarian connection. Perhaps it is time to recognize that all three of the traditional attitudes are wrong.

Let us begin by assuming the worst: that the people who lied about missiles in Cuba are lying about yellow rain, and that the people who wanted Trotsky dead could want a non-Polish pope and could let their wants be known to others. The present evidence on yellow rain is strong, and on the Bulgarian connection weak, but I am only assuming the worst, not asserting it.

I do not see how we can honestly tell ourselves that such assumptions are preposterous. It is true that even in our deeply different society there has been clumsy assassination-plotting, but it remains wholly undemonstrated, and to me wholly implausible, that the presidents of that time ever ordered or approved such plots.

Soviet behavior in such matters is totally different from anything in America's gray past. Systematic deception, obsessive secrecy and ruthless political killing are all deeply rooted in the Soviet system. No one without blood on his hands, lies in his throat and terrible secrets in his head has ever come to the very top in communist Russia. Moreover, the guilt becomes collective by its collective denial. Forty years later, these men still cannot face the truth about the massacre at Katyn.

But it is a long and unjustified journey from these realities to the conclusions that must be drawn from them. They govern a great nation, and America must never assign to the Soviet people as a whole the offenses of their rulers. We are stuck on the same small planet, sharing the same thermodynamic danger.

The most dangerous moment that America has had with the Russians, the Cuban missile crisis, was caused by terrible failures of perception on both sides, and its peaceful resolution was the consequence not only of determination and strength but of intense communication. Arms control negotiations have a much more complex history, but the common testimony of American negotiators of all persuasions is that when Americans are serious, the Russians can be too.

In less apocalyptic matters, we can find similar lessons. We know from nearly 30 years of Austrian freedom that these men can keep their word when they find it in their interest. The most sinister assumptions about chemical warfare and plots to kill cannot change these realities.

But should one ignore the yellow rain and the possible Bulgarian connection? Of course not. The energetic exposure of outrageous behavior is the best way of raising its cost in the eyes of these highly realistic calculators. Private citizens can and should hold Soviet feet to the fire of truth, as groups like the Helsinki Watch have done with great skill in the field of human rights. Governments can and should press their concerns where

they can, although their standard of evidence must be high.

Soviet touchiness is another reality, but the character of Soviet propaganda — which is just as much Yuri Andropov's doing as his own solemn speech — allows us to adapt Adlai Stevenson's famous theorem: The time to stop telling the truth about these people will not come before they stop telling lies about us.

Now let's get serious in Geneva. The writer was special assistant for national security to Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson and is now professor of history at New York University. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.



Isolation Isn't the Answer in Any Case

By John C. Marous

PITTSBURGH — There are times when fate turns whimsical. Take the case of William Curtis of Mission, British Columbia.

Mr. Curtis pondered international tensions and concluded that a global conflagration was inevitable. So in September 1981 he quit his job, sold everything and moved with his wife and two children to a new home far from the turmoil of world politics.

His haven? The Falkland Islands. As America grows ever more exposed, politically and economically, to the whims of world events, there is a sense in which all Americans have come to share Mr. Curtis's dilemma.

Since the explosion in real energy prices and the appearance of the so-called window of vulnerability in American defenses against the Soviet Union, an infectious ambivalence has emerged in American attitudes toward the rest of the world.

The demands of international competition, both commercial and ideological, require that America strengthen relationships in every corner of the globe, many people feel a growing compulsion to preserve for themselves a separate peace in a world of unremitting conflict.

This resurgence of isolationism is anachronistic in an era of unprecedented interdependence with allies and trading partners.

Since 1960 U.S. trade with other countries has grown at roughly twice the rate of the U.S. economy. Investments abroad have risen even more

sharply and will continue to rise as intense foreign competition forces U.S. companies to market on a world scale to maintain cost parity.

Add to those business trends a potent combination of geopolitical factors — increased demand for strategic commodities, heightened antagonisms in the Middle East, greater Soviet adventurism, wider incidence of terrorism and surrogate warfare — and the stakes for U.S. interests abroad quickly multiply.

Circumstances clearly argue for a broader American role in world affairs and a deeper U.S. involvement in the world economy. Such action is needed in order to promote the regional stability on which national self-determination and economic development must depend.

But seeming impotence in a series of international crises, from Iran and Afghanistan to Poland, has inspired more resignation than resolve in a public grown tired of trying to keep pace with the ever-shifting focus of the evening news. And that world-wearyness has been exacerbated by growing unemployment, especially in those industries in which foreign competition is strongest.

Politicians, who prefer polling voters to persuading them, have wasted no time in turning the American public's sullen mood to electoral advantage. Isolation and protection, seem-

ingly vindicated by the midterm results, are likely to play a larger role in national politics as both parties vie for position in the 1984 elections.

At the most blatant extreme, we see momentum in Congress for domestic-content legislation that would undermine more than two decades of progress in the liberalization of multilateral trade. In a similar spirit are the "voluntary" limits set on steel imports from the Common Market, and on Japanese automobiles.

Perhaps more insidious, we find a calculated neglect of U.S. commitments to other countries and to American companies that must do business in them. Witness, for example, the Reagan administration's refusal to support competitive export credit arrangements. This has placed American companies at a severe disadvantage in bidding for the largest and most lucrative export jobs.

Not since Warren Harding proclaimed a return to "normalcy" has America expressed such a powerful desire to retreat from the world arena and find solace in the self-sufficient spirit of a former age. But the days of that arcadian America are lost, if ever they existed. In trying to recapture them, Americans may lose more of their freedom and prosperity than they might ever hope to gain.

Just ask William Curtis.

The writer is president of Westinghouse International. He contributed this essay to the *Los Angeles Times*.

The writer is a former U.S. ambassador in Moscow. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

Urges the private sector to reduce to a minimum or, better, terminate the successors to Pugwash — such as the Dartmouth Conference, the United Nations Association meetings and others that have always suffered from the asymmetry between critics of an incumbent American administration's policies and staunch protagonists and defenders of Soviet positions and behavior.

Persuade American media to refrain from offering free propaganda platforms to the self-styled "independents" on the Soviet side — the Chukovs, the Zhukovs and the Menshikovs, who are far from being what they pretend to be.

Make clear that there is a price for performing dirty tricks at Soviet behest by reducing to a minimum traffic with the Bulgarians — meaning, among other things, cutting Western representation in Sofia to the bone, for example by closing all but one or two NATO embassies.

Consult on all of the above among NATO allies to ensure a concerted allied reaction and thus avoid shameful and damaging spectacles of disarray such as we saw in the unseemly hassle over the gas pipeline.

Another Faraway Island That Could Bear Timely Attention

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — This week a special committee chaired by Lord Franks published its investigation into the origins of the Falklands war. While exonerating Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the report is a reminder of how successive British governments left the question of the Falklands unattended and unresolved — combustible material that one day was likely to blow up in Britain's face.

Once the debate on the Franks report is over it might be well for the British and the U.S. governments to review the history of another faraway British island, Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which has been leased to the United States as a military base. Its past was and its present remains another running sore.

According to a report by the Minority Rights Group, a London-based organization, "Britain's treatment of the Iloilo people of Diego Garcia stands in eloquent and stark contrast with the way the people of the Falklands were treated in the spring of 1982. The invasion of the Falklands was furiously resisted by British forces... Diego Garcia was handed over [to the United States] without its inhabitants even being consulted before being removed."

In April 1965 the British colonial secretary, Anthony Greenwood, traveled to Mauritius and struck the deal. In return for \$4.5 million, Mauritius would become independent if it parted with a group of outlying islands, including Diego Garcia.

The snag was that there were 2,000 native people who earned their living by harvesting coconuts and fishing. "The Pentagon made it clear that it did not want people living on an island which might be turned into a key base," he said. In 1965 and 1973 the British government went about the systematic removal of its own subjects from Diego Garcia. It deposited them in exile in Mauritius without a working resettlement scheme, left them in abject poverty, gave a tiny amount of compensation and later offered more on condition that the islanders renounced their rights ever to return home.

It took years of battling before Britain finally agreed — five days

before Argentina invaded the Falklands — to raise that compensation to an adequate level.

Yet the subject is not dead and buried. Last July 7 the Mauritius Parliament unanimously approved a bill declaring Diego Garcia part of Mauritius. The Iloilo apparently still want to return home. And the Non-aligned Movement continues to quote the same lines of the United Nations Charter about self-determination that Britain used to justify its defense of the Falklands.

The lesson of the Falklands is that it is a mistake to let scores run in faraway places, however small. Other countries do not forget.

Led by India, which is shortly to take over the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement, most of the Third World countries that border on the Indian Ocean feel that the area should be demilitarized.

This is not a new posture, and it has been taken seriously. In March 1977, for example, President Jimmy Carter proposed to Moscow a treaty to demilitarize the Indian Ocean. He was strongly attacked at home, with the right arguing that the United States needed bases in the Indian Ocean to counter a natural superiority that the Soviets possessed due to the proximity of their bases in the southern Soviet Union.

Mr. Carter was forced to retreat when the Soviets and the Cubans began shifting troops to Ethiopia and it was feared that the Ethiopians might sweep into Somalia and grab the port of Berbera.

Yet the arguments that had persuaded him still stand. They bear re-examination now that the situation in the Horn of Africa has quieted down. The most important is that even without Indian Ocean bases the United States has the advantage.

Every time a U.S. task force enters the Indian Ocean the United States has the upper hand. The Soviet land mass, although nearer than America or Western Europe, is still far away

in terms of military access. To counter U.S. aircraft carriers the Soviets would need a local base with strike aircraft. A base made now would be a Soviet Union that opportunity. Inevitably, the Soviets into a position of inferiority.

An Indian Ocean arms control agreement would push the superpowers to compete for influence less in the military arena and more in the political and economic spheres where the United States has more of the cards. A continued U.S. refusal to negotiate would be considered by many of the nonaligned countries, not least India, as a provocation. This is not the way, in the long run, to win friends and influence people.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Jews and Bethlehem

In response to George W. Hamilton (Letters, Jan. 11) on Bethlehem: Before 1967, when the Jordanians occupied the city, there was no need of protection simply because the Jews do not throw hand grenades at civilians. The Arabs do.

Does Mr. Hamilton realize that "Bethlehem" is a Hebrew name meaning "house of bread"? Jews are at home in Bethlehem.

ROSE MABILLE, Brussels.

I can well understand Mr. Hamilton's nostalgia for the time when "no Jordanian troops were needed to guard the city." Ah, those were the days. No Israelis allowed. And no Jews — none at all; not from Vienna, nor from Venice or Vancouver or anywhere else. As for Christians who

had the misfortune to rub shoulders with Jews in Israel, just a symbolic handful were allowed in by the sensible King Hussein, out of the hundreds who applied.

HENRY KATTAN, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Visiting the Front

Regarding the editorial "The Falklands Visit" (IHT, Jan. 15): Mrs. Thatcher went to visit the reconquered Falklands. Argentina was the aggressor. It was a moral duty for a representative of Britain's leadership to pay a visit and boost the morale of the islanders.

The editorial says Britain has "no vital interest in permanent possession of every fogbound foot" of the Falklands. But does Argentina have such a vital interest? No more than Britain. It is rather a matter of prestige, which is not a sufficient reason to change the political affiliation.

Another point is the relative closeness of the islands to Argentina and the great distance from Britain. If there were an argument for changing sovereignty, Canada could claim the French islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon. Venezuela could claim the Netherlands Antilles, the Soviet Un-

ion could claim Alaska, and so on. The Society Islands (and Mururoa Atoll) are farther from France than the Falklands are from Britain.

OTTO LAUBSCHER, Muttenz, Switzerland.

Quiz Kids Recalled

Regarding "Fleeting Fame" (IHT, Jan. 5) by Fred Ferretti: This sad, nostalgia-tinged piece on the Quiz Kids was wonderful. It reminds us forcefully of a long decade when we sat in disbelief, dazzled by adolescents who had "a good memory and a good mind."

And Mr. Ferretti raises again, albeit indirectly, the truly important questions: What are our kids watching today and what are we doing about it?

EDWARD SAINATI, Barcelona.

Beamten Over All Regarding "NATO Must Find Ways to Ease West German Missings" (IHT, Dec. 10) by James Chace: Mr. Chace seems not to recall that the rights of the individual, and so much else that we have fought for in the Western democracies, were ridiculed by Prussia and disciplined out

of German minds. Hitler took up that tradition and carried it to an extreme conclusion only recently.

Those who know Germany and hope to integrate it among the Western democracies regret that a main pillar of Prussian society was allowed to survive in 1946 — the *Beamten*. The functionaries who make up the state, from state secretaries to judges to railway conductors, have life contracts and guaranteed pensions. They are the first citizens in the state once again, still protected by ancient Prussian laws that give them an absolute right to secrecy. This dangerous old caste has coped with the troublesome business of democracy in Germany by the simple expedient of using its power over the new political parties to get elected to the Bundestag, where it has attained more than 40 percent of the seats.

M. KIRCHHOFF, Kehl, West Germany.

Always Fair Weather The description "fair" is used in your weather reports for places that have enjoyed perfect sunny weather. Are you perpetual pessimists?

D.H. PANTLIN, Paris.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1983

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Gym Tonic, Korean-Style

by Carol Kucroff

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — The championship fight was just two weeks away, and the man called Dynamite had literally lost his punch. Numerous sports medicine specialists had been called in to try to cure — without success — the stinging shoulder pain that left the boxer, Michael Dokes, unable to stretch his arm fully.

Near midnight of Nov. 30 — with Dokes' Dec. 15 title bout against the World Boxing Association champion, Mike Weaver, fast approaching — Dokes' manager, telephoned Daeshik Seo. The Korean-born physical consultant received the call as he was getting ready for bed and a good night's sleep before teaching a martial arts class the next morning at New Hampshire College.

In less than 24 hours "the master" — as Seo is called by grateful clients ranging from handicapped children to the World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, Larry Holmes — was on his way to Las Vegas.

Seven years earlier, the 43-year-old trainer had made a much longer trip, to the United States from Korea, with \$300, his wife and four children. Five words of English and a list of sports and academic credentials. Among them: grand master blackbelt judo; second degree blackbelt judo; grand master blackbelt hapkido; Korean lightweight boxing champion, 1957 to 1962; Korean track and field champion in the 100 meters and high jump, 1959; gold medal in modern dance from the International Culture Association, 1974; bachelor's and master's degrees in physical education from Kwangju National Teachers College; training in nutrition, yoga, acupuncture, finger-pressure therapy and chiropractic.

"I do not include my studies in agriculture and psychology," says Seo of his four-page resume, "because I think, maybe, that would be too much."

In the training room at Caesar's Palace, Seo watched Dokes move his arm. He could not make a full-punching motion without pain like needles," recalls Seo, demonstrating the fighter's limited range during an interview in Manchester, New Hampshire, which he proudly calls "my American home town."

On touching the fighter's body, Seo felt "two tendons and a nerve were twisted." Using only hot towels and his hands, Seo spent 90 minutes realigning them. He then instructed the fighter to limit, then gradually increase, his arm movements over the next few days and prescribed several stretching exercises. After four days of Seo's exercises and massages, Dokes was back to full punching power.

"Before the fight I give him a special talk," says Seo. "I tell him not to worry about getting hurt because I can fix him. I tell him he'll win in the first round."

In a controversial decision that may force a rematch, Dokes won in the first round.

"Daeshik is amazing," Dokes says. "It's impossible to describe what he does and what he is in words. He taught me at least a dozen new things that really helped."

"That man has magic hands," says Dokes' manager, Carl King. "What he did with Michael Dokes was incredible. I had a headache and

he stopped it by grabbing me between my eyes and nose for 10 seconds, and bingoo."

Seo's success is rooted in an Eastern approach to healing centered on the body's recuperative power. His "treatments" — such as acupuncture, stretching, nutrition, rest and moist heat — are all geared to triggering natural healing mechanisms. He does not use ice on injuries, for example, for the same reason many Western doctors do: It inhibits swelling.

"The swelling," he insists, "is important for healing." Although "ice kills pain," he says, it also constricts the blood flow necessary to heal injured tissue. Athletes, he contends, are too quick to reach for ice bags and chemical painkillers, when what they should do is use gentle warmth and expert manipulation to realign what has been damaged so the injury can heal itself.

"Then you use [the injury] as a lesson. You find out what went wrong to cause the problem, and you correct it."

The major difference between the Eastern and Western approach to sports medicine, Seo says, is that "Western medicine too much relies on machines." Although "some machines, like X-ray, you need," Seo calls most physical therapy gadgets "useless" at best and "harmful" at worst. "Shooting people with B-12 makes them get old too fast," he says. "When you push yourself that way you hurt the body."

Beneath his politeness in explaining his philosophy is an irritation at two "tight-headed" Western ideas he considers central causes of ill health: the focus on cure, rather than prevention, and the notion that the mind and body are somehow two separate entities. Health — and athletic prowess — is achieved, he says, through "balance of the spiritual, mental and physical. If one is not in balance, nothing works right."

The key to achieving this delicate balance is "conditioning." — Seo's all-encompassing word for fitness of body and soul. And the best way to achieve top condition, he maintains, is stretching.

But what Seo means by stretching is far different from the jerky, jumpy toe touches and knee bends Westerners perform to prepare their bodies for a sport. Seo's daily 90-minute stretching session is almost a sport in itself: starting with special breathing, moving to gentle warm-up stretches, then vigorous stretches for every muscle in the body and finishing with cool-down stretches that have a lush, meditative quality. Stretching Seo-style requires intense concentration. The result can be flexibility, strength, coordination and — to some degree — an aerobic workout.

Most Westerners — including professional athletes — "stretch very, very wrong," in Seo's view. The biggest mistake, he says, is confusing the two basic kinds of stretch: ballistic and static. Ballistic stretches are quick and bouncy, requiring rapid contraction and release of muscles. Static stretches are slow, fluid movements that ease the muscle gently to its limit, then relax it.

Westerners, with their focus on "the gain of pain," often begin with ballistic stretching on a "cold" body, which puts great stress on joints and muscles and can result in injury. The effect, he says, is like twisting a dry sponge. Breathing and static stretching, however, bring oxygen

Continued on page 10W



Max Neuhaus in a Montparnasse Metro corridor.

John Schall

Musics, for Sound Reasons

PARIS — Max Neuhaus has a master's degree from the Manhattan School of Music and in the 1960s, playing such difficult works as Stockhausen's "Zyklus," he won a unique reputation as a solo percussionist. Also, Neuhaus tends to use the word music in the plural: musics. All of which

moment each individual creates it for himself in his own way according to what he remembers is missing. That's the concept. I've made a proposal to Tokyo. I haven't realized one yet."

Neuhaus speaks in rushed, melodious tones, has a warm and jolly laugh, smokes unfilleted Camels and is 6 feet, 4 inches tall. He was born 43 years ago in Beaumont, Texas, but his scientist father was frequently sent to work in New York State, so Max grew up, he says, bilingual. At 14 he took drum lessons from Gene Krupa and at 18 he left home with a dance band. Later he toured with Pierre Boulez and became a successful solo percussionist. By the time he made an album for the Columbia Masterworks series in 1968, he had already decided to give up performing, in part because he was fed up with doing four hours of calisthenics a day and traveling alone with 2,000 pounds of equipment packed in 21 cases.

"It was like having to move your whole house and set it up the same way in a foreign city. It demands a very precise kind of athleticism — you not only have to get the stuff and set it up, which takes half a day, but you have to stand up for hours and make music by yourself by moving around it."

After traveling, God, hundreds of thousands of miles, having had a lot of experience with concert halls, with concert audiences, I felt it was antiquated, that people were going into those spaces with the habits not of the 20th century but of the 19th. So I wiped the slate clean."

Performing music on a stage dates only to the mid-18th century, Neuhaus says. "But in many societies very complex music evolved as a center of communal activity, which included all members of the community as members — a process that people are in instead of watching."

Using modern electronics, Neuhaus began reinventing communal music with his broadcast pieces, the last of which, in 1977, involved 10,000 people telephoning to radio stations in five American cities and whistling into the receiver. The music was electronically mixed and redistributed to an audience of 4 million people. Neuhaus plans a similar, larger scheme involving several countries.

"It's hard to use the word 'musics,' because people envision people trying to sing," Neuhaus says, "but my concept with the broadcast pieces is to make them into neutral entities which respond to the way people use them."

Neither the broadcast pieces nor the sound installations oblige the public to listen. "The artist working in a public space has a different responsibility from the artist in a private space and one should be able to give an audience the alternative of entering into a piece or not. But it really goes back further, to saying you cannot educate the experience of a work of art, that it's unique to each individual, that each individual has the experience of a work in his own way and when he's ready."

Neuhaus agrees that what he calls sound other people might call noise. "I think we've got some very naive concepts about music — softly and over a period of about 10 minutes grows to be quite loud. But because of its gradual growth and integration it's not really perceived and it suddenly disappears. At that

One sound that he calls a noise — "The legal definition of noise is any unwanted sound" — is New York ambulance and police sirens, which he is trying to have changed.

"The fact that such a sound exists at all shows how little consciously sound means to people in our society. We're a visual society. If a visual element as strong as those sirens existed in society, it wouldn't be allowed."

"They don't even work. The main thing you want to know if you hear a police car or an ambulance is where it is so you can tell what to do about it. The sounds they happened upon for those emergency vehicles are in fact some of the hardest to find. So the goal is to design a sound — I talk like a scientist here because it is a pragmatic as well as an aesthetic project — the goal is to design a sound which is optimized for its localizability and has a psychological character which doesn't terrify people. Terrifying people doesn't get them to do anything."

Talking to the police hasn't been easy, nor was learning what Neuhaus calls "engineers" to construct his sound pieces. Articulate as he is, a lot of people don't understand what they cannot see, and most of the pedestrians who cross Times Square don't even know they are treading on art."

"I've been working in this field for 17 years and still a lot of people don't know what I do," Neuhaus says. "There's a lot of talk about, but I think it's impossible to talk about the experience which should be unique to each person. If one states the way it's supposed to be heard, one destroys the possibility for that."

Still, foundations and other backers deal with blueprints and words. Neuhaus is a good fund-raiser and doesn't mind talking about money — "It's a reality for any large project" — but unlike Christo, another public artist who finances his projects by selling lithographs, Neuhaus has until recently had nothing to show. "The act of buying has made the visual arts a very up-to-date activity in our society," he says. "Because I'm in a nontangible medium I didn't have anything to enter that market with."

He has now begun to sell what he calls annotated working drawings and also what he calls his timepiece: an alarm clock that awakens the sleeper by silence rather than sound.

People tend to be scared of aural art and electronics. Neuhaus says that it isn't all that mysterious and that he first got into electronics as a percussionist who needed new sounds but didn't want to add to his ton of equipment. "I bought contact microphones and boxes with filters. Then I got curious about what was in the box and everything was in the box!"

"People think computers and electronics are complicated just because it's a different language. It's a lot less complicated than the decisions we make just getting through daily life, getting on airplanes and metros.... It's really quite straightforward. It has to be, otherwise it doesn't work. It has one dimension that we're not used to as normal human beings and that is if it indeed isn't perfect, it's nothing. We're used to a little leeway."

"It's not complicated. It's just a question of using the materials available. If Beethoven had had a computer, he would have been a programmer. I think."

For Children of the Atomic Age



by Bart Mills

WESTMESTON, England — It's a 40-mile train ride from London to the town nearest the Sussex village where Raymond Briggs lives. Remember that distance.

Briggs has written and illustrated a widely enjoyed series of children's books, including "Father Christmas Goes on Holiday" and "Fungus the Bogeyman." Now, in "When the Wind Blows," which reached the British adult bestseller list, Briggs uses the same picture-book format as in his children's books to depict the last week in the lives of a simple village couple after a nuclear bomb falls on London, 40 miles away.

The old couple, Jim and Hilda Briggs, hear on the radio that nuclear war is likely in three days. They stock up on canned food and build a makeshift shelter, obediently following the directions in the government's civil defense leaflets. They survive the blast, civilly recalling their experiences during the Blitz. Everything got back to normal after that earlier war, and the Briggses porter about their cottage, not comprehending why their water has been turned off this time and why there's nothing on the radio. Eventually, when the wind blows, the fallout will drop, and dead will be Briggses, country and all.

"I didn't think 'When the Wind Blows' would sell much," says Briggs. "I wasn't at all sure, in fact, that my publisher would bring it out. It's obviously a depressing book. And it's not a children's book, not the sort of thing that's given at Christmas. So it was published as an adult book. Incomprehensibly, it was on the Sunday Times bestseller list for six weeks. It was listed as nonfiction — rather frightening, that."

"When the Wind Blows" appeared in Britain and the United States at a time of increasing public perception of nuclear war as a political issue. In New York City, the post-Ealing School is using the book as a text. An hour-long animated film of the book is in production in England and Briggs is preparing a London stage version.

Can a slim picture book have any effect on people's thinking about nuclear war? "I might," says the 48-year-old Briggs, "but I think most of the people who buy it are disarmers, peace-ery people. I'm preaching to the converted. I suppose, though you can use the book equally to argue for the view that the best way to avoid nuclear war is to preserve our nuclear deterrent. How you avoid nuclear war, whether by disarmament or deterrence, is a matter of interpretation. The important thing is to avoid it."

Briggs himself is a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Britain, although he didn't join until after he had written "When the Wind Blows." He says, "I used to think the main threat is nuclear weapons themselves. The East-West conflict is trivial in comparison. Compared with the threat of nuclear weapons, the communism-capitalism conflict is like Swift's battle between the narrow-enders and the big-enders in respect of eggs. I think our

system is miles better than the Russians', but it's not worth nuclear war."

"There was an uproar in Parliament over 'When the Wind Blows' after its publisher, Hamish Hamilton, sent copies to all members of the House of Commons. Briggs recalls, 'This broke in the House of Lords got up and demanded to know who was behind it. He thought it was some kind of diabolical KGB plot.'

Briggs says he did the book after seeing a British Broadcasting Corp. documentary about the effect on Britain if there were a nuclear war. "I was thinking about the program the next morning. It so happened that there was a TV crew down here making some kind of program about me. One of the crew said — purely as a joke, because I'm known for doing sweet kiddies' books — 'There's your next book, Ray!' It suddenly came to me that he was right. I dropped what I was doing and started 'When the Wind Blows' that day."

Briggs's first step was to visit his local post office and procure a government publication, "Protect and Survive," which promises, "This booklet tells you how to make your home and your family as safe as possible under nuclear attack." He also picked up the West Sussex local government's publication, "Household's Survival Guide."

"I worked on the same principle as I always have: Take a mythological creature like Father Christmas, imagine him to be wholly real and proceed logically from there. For nuclear war, that is a hypothetical situation, which, God knows, isn't all that hypothetical. I imagined what would actually happen if some ordinary people were told there would be war in three days' time."

"It's all very understated in the book. Things are going to be very much worse. Jim and Hilda have a very quiet death without extreme suffering. They weren't shredded by flying glass or burned to a crisp. They weren't in London, so their house didn't evaporate in the blast."

"The book has been criticized because the characters are so unimpressive. But many people are that unimpressive. Unless you meet a traffic warden now and then, you might not realize that. The characters had to be that unimpressive to take the government pamphlets seriously — that was half the point of the book."

Briggs, the son of a milkman, lives a quiet, solitary, middle-class life surrounded by his collection of vintage children's books and stacks of newer pamphlets about nuclear war. His wife died nine years ago and he is childless. He has a lady friend who lives up the road who has two kids.

These children, now 15 and 16, have been Briggs's sounding board over the years. One of his books — "Gentleman Jim" — "came about from talking to them. They said they wanted to live out in the woods. They thought they could live by killing rabbits and such. I pook-pooked the idea. I told them, 'You couldn't do that, you'd be arrested for vagrancy.' It dawned on me that there isn't any room these days for childish dreams like that. They're ruined by laws or lack of money or lack of education."

"Gentleman Jim" (1980) is about an attendant at a public lavatory who decides he "might be getting into a rut" and realizes "there's not much opportunity for self-advancement in toilets." He dreams of becoming a cowboy and makes some pathetic attempts to realize his dream. He runs afoul of the authorities and winds up being committed to an asylum.

Briggs's books, like Roald Dahl's, appeal to the rebellious side of their young readers. His classic "Father Christmas" (1973) presented Santa Claus as an irritable old figure who wakes up Christmas Eve grumbling, "Blooming Christmas here again!" and growing, "I hate winter." He dreams of summer in the sun, but instead he must go down all those blooming chimneys full of blooming soot. He finishes his work, opens his own presents ("Blooming awful tie from Auntie Elsie"), settles into bed with a nice cup of tea and scowls at the reader, "Happy blooming Christmas to you too!"

"Fungus the Bogeyman" (1977) was also about a man not entirely sure he was in the right job. Fungus works hard every night, doing what a good bogeyman should: turning people's doorknobs very, very slowly, scraping windows with tree branches and generally causing things to go bump in the night. "I can't think what else I could do," he murmurs, full of angst. "I used to enjoy it." It's only when Fungus returns to slimy, mucky Bogeyland and his smelly, unwashed beloved wife Mildred that he sees any point to his life: "Oh, you are an angel, my lovely drop of slop — what would I do without you?" But she withdraws. "Ooooh, don't touch me with those hands, they're all clean and dry!"

Briggs's books are laid out in strip-cartoon form, like comic books. Indeed, he once aspired to be a cartoonist. "I went to art school to learn how. It was told that cartoonists are inferior to artists and that I should want to be a painter. Painting is more of an occupation for gentlemen. So I switched to painting. After four years at that school, I went on for two more years of training at the Slade. I found out there that I was not a painter. I was absolutely useless at it. Then I thought at least I could be a portrait painter. I thought the commissions would come rolling in from the aristocrats. Nothing."

"I turned to illustration. It was mostly for advertisements, but then I got more and more book work. Most book-illustrating work is for children's books. Some of the stories I had to illustrate were such rubbish that I decided to try my hand at writing. Writing pays better than illustrating, you know. The illustrator doesn't get any royalties."

Briggs's books have always had an underlying seriousness, so it's no surprise his work is now aimed unequivocally at adults. "The work just turned into adult books," he says, "what-ever the difference is." Briggs continues to evolve. He is working on "a long, unillustrated text — not a novel. I hope it's not a novel, novels don't sell. I won't say anything more about it in case it's absolute rubbish. It is an adult subject, and, yes, it's fairly unpleasant."



Taking Steps to Save the Dance

by Jack Anderson

NEW YORK — Let's not mince words, but say what has to be said as bluntly as possible: Dance, as an art form, is too often an absolute mess. There, now, it's been said.

Almost immediately, I suspect, there will be angry sputters and fans will start waxing eloquent over the marvelous performances of Miss X or Mr. Y. Or they'll extol the glories of the Ballet Such-and-Such or the So-and-So Modern Dance Company. A few may even praise someone's choreography. But to those who do, a question should be put: How can you be sure that you'll ever see that choreography again?

Dance may be an art of magnificent spectacle, but it is an art surprisingly lacking in any sizable and coherently organized body of choreographic literature that can be compared with the extant bodies of musical or dramatic literature. Precious few examples of historically important choreography can be seen anywhere. The creations of the 18th- and early 19th-century reformers — including those of

Jean-Georges Noverre, Gasparo Angiolini and Salvatore Viganò — are totally lost. No complete ballet exists by Jules Perrot. Not many exist by the prolific Marius Petipa. And while the Danes are proud of their great 19th-century choreographer, August Bournonville, of his more than 60 compositions only eight ballets and a few divertissements remain.

What is particularly shocking is our willingness to permit choreographic deterioration to continue, for we often don't know how to deal with the choreography we do possess. Though we live at a time when we can preserve choreography through films and notation, works — both notated and unnotated, filmed and unfilmed — are constantly being altered. A friend recently told me that he had just seen 32 "Don Quixote" pas de deux at a ballet festival. No two were choreographically identical and not one of them totally resembled the "Don Quixote" that was standard when my friend was a student.

Even though legitimate variants of a work may exist and virtuosos dancers, like virtuosos singers, may under certain circumstances add ornaments to the showpieces they perform, the

idea that there can be at least 32 different versions of "Don Quixote" is an appalling one, for it implies that we are not really sure what choreography involves.

Just what is a ballet for a modern dance work? Is it a sequence of specific steps? Or do specific steps not matter so long as a certain style or atmosphere is preserved? Or is a ballet anything that one does to a familiar plot or piece of music? No actor or critic would regard Aeschylus' "The Libation Poursers," Sophocles' "Electra" and O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra" as the same play, even though they tell the same story. Yet, in discussing "Swan Lake," productions that try to preserve traditional choreography, productions that combine traditional choreography with new choreography and productions that consist almost entirely of new choreography are regularly lumped together by dancers, writers and audiences without qualification. So what, then, constitutes "Swan Lake"? Simply some Tchaikovsky music to which anything goes?

Just how chaotic dance is becomes particu-

Continued on page 10W

Restaurants: Grub Méditerranée

by Patricia Wells

The New York Times

On the eastern slope of the Acropolis stands the theater, built in the late Hellenistic period, about the first century B.C. This handsome

The best way to see Aphrodisias, however, is to rent a car in Izmir and go over for the day, then continue to Pamukkale to spend the night in the comfort of the Motel Koru (\$14.50 for a double). On one side, the motel overlooks the strange glacial-like calcium waterfalls for which Pamukkale (cotton fortress) is named; on the other, the holy city of Hierapolis and its astonishing necropolis. ■

*Source: P.E.S. II: 10 continental countries

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• Staatsoper (tel.: 5324/2345).
BALLET Jan. 22 and 31:
 "Daphnis and Chloë" (Ravel) Lotfi
 Mansouri, conductor, John Neumeier
 choreography.
OPERA — Jan. 23, 26, 29: "Cinderella"
 (Rossini) Roberto Abbado con-
 ductor.
 Jan. 24: "The Love Potion" (Donizetti)
 Nikša Bazeza conductor.
 Jan. 25 and 28: "La Traviata" (Verdi)
 Aldo Ceccato conductor.
 Jan. 27 and 30: "The Marriage of Figaro"
 (Mozart) Christof Prick con-
 ductor.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
CONCERT — Jan. 24 and 27: Guarneri Quartet, Peter Seckin piano. Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Brahms.
●Whitechapel High St. L. ry Flanagan, stone carving.

DN — To Jan.

ly.
 •Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.66).
 Brussels National Opera — Jan. 25, 28, 30; "Louise" (Charpentier) Sylvain Cambreling conductor.
 RECITAL — Jan. 29: Stuart Burrows tenor. John Constable piano.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).
• Marc Chagall.
• International Jazz Mountaineer (tel: 16.46.71).
JAZZ — Jan. 26: John Scofield, Steve Swallow, Adam Nussbaum.
— Feb. 2: The Dedrick Quartet.
• Odd-Fellow Palace (tel: 11.27.22).
— Jan. 25: Copenhagen Royal Orchestra (Villa Lobos, Roikjer, Brahms, Mozart).
• Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 15.8.1).
MUSICAL — Jan. 29: "The Tinder Box" (Hans Christian Andersen) Radio Light Orchestra. Radio Girls Choir. Borge Wagner conductor.
• Royal Theatre (tel: 14.06.61).
OPERAS — Jan. 28: "The Marriage of Figaro," (Mozart).

ENGLAND

LONDON. Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.59)
 Barbican Theatre — Jan. 25-27: "Poppy" (Nicholls) Royal Shakespeare Company.
 The Pit — Jan. 24-27: "Witch of Endor." Royal Shakespeare Company.
 •British Library (Great Russell St. WC1)
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "The Tudor Rose and the Tudor Navy."
 •British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) — To April 10: "Edo: Art from Japan 17th-19th Century."
 •Burgth House (New End Sq. NW3).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 27: "Kate Greenaway: A Hampstead Story."
 •Hammer's movie (tel: 748.40.31).
 ROCK — Jan. 24: Eddie and the Bunnies.
 •Hotel Russell (Russell Sq. WC1) — Jan. 23: One Day Antiques Fair.

TABLE 1

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MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Auditorium Rainier III (tel: 30.42.27) — Jan. 30: Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, Hubert Soudant conductor, Horacio Gutierrez piano (Glinka, Chopin, Shostakovich).
 *Salle Garnier (tel: 50.76.54). 71.83.45).
OPERA — Jan. 23: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart) Monte Carlo Opera Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Lawrence Foster conductor.

ETHERLAND

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: Grote Zaal — Jan. 23: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).
Kleine Zaal — Jan. 28 and 30: Guarneri Quartet, Peter Seikín piano (Brahms).
•Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.21).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 20: "Travels with Huygens," drawings by Christian Huygens.
To May: Treasures from the wreck of

Museum (tel: 73

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 30
 "Drawings of Melle."
 To Feb. 13: "Jaap van den Ende
 paintings and drawings."
 "The Last Waterhole" (tel: 24.48) —
COUNTRY MUSIC — J. Stride
 Gary P. Nunn with John E. Arnold
 liams and The Pride of Texas B...

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery
Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21) —
Feb. 20: "Through Children's Eyes:
A Fresh Look at Contemporary Art."
Queen's Hall (tel: 668.21.17).
CONCERT — Jan. 27: Edinburg
Quartet (Mendelssohn, Debussy,
Beethoven).
Jan. 29: Netherlands Chamber Or-

Ogdon piano (I)

sent which
71.67).
nel Sinfon-
Orchestra,
Ma-
Martino,

SPAIN

MADRID, Fundación Juan March.
EXHIBITION — To March 15:
"Roy Lichtenstein 1970-1980"

SWITZERLAND

23: "Mac-
ductor.
rita (tel:
"Frances-

L'Athénée (tel: 02 20 20 20 20)

—Jan. 28-Feb. 8: "Selection of Swiss Paintings."
—Picasso
—Jan. 26 and 29: "Pagano and the Magic Flute" (Mozart).

MUSIC — **1**

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, Museum of Modern

by Robert R. R.

●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10) — To Sept. 4: "La Belle

TRAVEL

Traveling With Kids: It Can Be Child's Play Or Simply Hell

by Carol Offen

PARIS — There are two ways to fly the airline ticket agent cheerfully advised: "First class — and with kids."

To anyone who has sat behind — or worse, with — a screaming young child on a plane, the problems are obvious: not enough room, too many restrictions, fringing airports, fatiguing time changes. But, if air travel with a baby or small child can frequently be harrowing, it can also be reasonably pleasant, depending partly on the airline services and the airport facilities, partly on the parents' resourcefulness and, no small part, on luck. (Luck means that the young couple seated next to us on a trans-Atlantic flight were so eager to return to their own toddler that they were more than willing to put up with ours.)

Although more airlines are beginning to consider their growing roster of younger passengers and provide special services, those services are as variable and confusing as air fares themselves. Some lines offer special meals for babies but no diapers, others have diapers but no meals, beds but no cribs and so on. The best single advice is "Know before you go" whether that bassinet, special meal, diaper supply or stroller is available. And request everything in advance.

Begin with the seats. Floor space is crucial, and only the seats behind the bulkheads offer more of it. The bulkhead seats are not only necessary to accommodate all the paraphernalia that accompanies children through their early years, but also useful as a crawl, walk or even sleep space.

It's preferable, of course, if the child can sleep in a seat, but children under 2, who travel free on domestic flights and are charged 10 percent of the fare on an international one, are not entitled to a seat. Children over 2, who pay 50 percent of the adult fare, get seats.

While most airlines have beds available, they are usually intended for infants and are rarely suitable for a child of almost 2. If the plane isn't crowded, you can use an empty seat — useful for diaper-changing as well. But if the plane is full, holding the child on your lap for any length of time won't work for either of you. And flight attendants aren't generally fond of having toddlers underfoot as they push the bar cart down the narrow aisle.

In the absence of seat or bed on one crowded flight, a blanket and pillow at our feet became my son's crib. Then, trapped in our bulkhead seats but grateful for the respite, my husband and I simply didn't move for an hour so as not to disturb the sleeping child.

Although the whole first row of a section is frequently designated as "bulkhead," it is generally only the center section that has the extra space. Always double-check that your seats really are behind the bulkhead.

After fatigue, the most common problem for young children is likely to be ear pain during takeoff and landing. Older children, like adults, can chew gum, yawn or swallow to relieve the pressure, but what does a little one do? An infant can sip liquids from a bottle. Liquids in general are useful on long flights since flying has a dehydrating effect on the body after about four hours. Breast-fed babies can nurse at such times. A young child can be offered a lollipop to suck or dried fruit to chew instead of gum.

While a few airlines supply items such as diapers as well as baby lotion and powder, these should not be counted on. Many airlines also carry children's games and toys on board, but these are not intended for babies. Nor, of course, are they likely to be as interesting to a toddler as the call button, seat belt or the man with the funny mustache in the row behind him.

In addition to the essential diapers and a change of clothing in your carry-on bag, bring



Illustration by La Mouchie

along a favorite clinkable toy or stuffed animal. The toys should be suitable for confined spaces. When the metal can of pennies that my son clung to on one flight suddenly opened, the coins scattered throughout the plane — to his delight and my dismay.

Here are some other useful items to stash in that bag:

- A package of moist towelettes or simply a damp washcloth in a plastic bag, for diaper changes and after-meal clean-up.

- A light sweater. Even in warm weather, planes and air-conditioned terminals can be chilly. Even in the plane, airline blankets won't be of much use with an active crawler or walker.

- Any medicines or baby aspirin that might be needed. While planes are supposed to carry aspirin, they're unlikely to have baby aspirin. Surprisingly, motion sickness is not usually a problem, but if your child is prone to it, check with your doctor.

- A nutritious snack to ward off hunger and irritability during long flights in case meals are delayed, nonexistent or unacceptable. We owe our successful flights to a can of peanut butter and a package of crackers. Some major airlines, including KLM, Air France and United, provide special meals according to age, even for their passengers under 2. But others, such as TWA and American Airlines, offer meals only for children over 2, and their "spe-

cial" children's meals tend to be hamburgers and French fries or spaghetti.

Flight attendants can heat or chill anything you bring along, and they usually prefer that baby food be put in plastic bottles for easier storage. Even if the child isn't entitled to a meal, he can still have unlimited milk and orange juice, but as a TWA stewardess noted, "There's always the possibility of our running out of milk." When she travels for pleasure with her baby, she says, she always brings a container of milk. Additionally, the airline may not stock the type of milk that your child is used to.

Whether the problem is drinks or space, any situation will be easier to handle if you travel during non-peak periods. You'll increase your chances not only of getting attention from flight attendants, but also of finding the best bonus of all: an empty seat next to you.

Despite that extra seat there's a limit to the comfort that are logically possible on a plane. Even a 747 is still a congested space, so increasing attention is now being paid to ground services for small children.

These, too, are variable. Facilities range from fully equipped nurseries where a baby can be changed, washed, fed and even bodded down for a nap — particularly useful during a layover between flights — to a shelf in the corner of the ladies' room, leaving solo fathers out of luck — for a quick diaper change. Small

airports frequently have no such services at all.

Among the best airport nursery facilities in the world are surely those at Amsterdam International Airport (Schiphol) and Geneva-Cointrin Airport. At Schiphol, the nursery provides everything from diapers to baby food, while the Geneva airport's bright and airy nursery is a child's dream: It has hobby horses and high chairs, potties and cribs as well as sinks and burners with pots and pans.

A partial list of other major airports with nursery facilities: Charles de Gaulle Airport outside Paris, beyond passport control; Frankfurt Flughafen, Room 256 on the departure level after passport control; Heathrow Airport outside London, on the departure level before passport control, and Kennedy International Airport in New York, at British Airways and TWA terminals as well as the International Arrivals Building.

If all goes well, the biggest travel problem may be getting the child off the plane — tearing him away from all the fun and extra attention — and back to earth again.

by William E. Geist

NEW YORK — There are scads of books out on quaint old American country inns, but none that I know describes their basements, attics and annexes — which is where I always seem to wind up when innkeepers see that I have children in tow.

The attic of the grand old Chalfonte Hotel in Cape May, New Jersey, had a bare light bulb on the ceiling until a maid came in and snapped some sort of little shade onto it "so the room won't look so bad." It really didn't matter anyway. It's too hot in the attics of old country inns in the summer to turn on a light. Basements of old country inns are always cooler. Parents know this.

Such things as no air conditioning and baths down the hall are all part of the quaintness of the currently fashionable American inns, but still we were a little disheartened to find that our bath was on a different floor. I suppose that didn't really matter in the long run either, since there was no hot water when we got there. Other curious features of this particular attic accommodation were the lack of a closet, and three-foot-high door leading to the veranda, which looked quite a lot like a fire escape.

The Chalfonte is a wonderful old postcard of a hotel, known for old-fashioned Southern charm, with enough white gingerbread frosting to induce insulin shock. It's just that those with children under 5 years old have to stay out back in the annex (not pictured), which is a house that a real estate agent might refer to as "a handyman's special." Although several flights up, the attic was its low point.

When the reservation clerk told us over the phone that the annex was "just as nice as the hotel," it had not occurred to me that she might be talking about some other hotel — specifically, the one that appeared in a Mel Brooks film with a sign out front reading "Charming to the Unspoiled." "It could be worse," my wife remarked, sitting on a cot for the kids, so narrow that I thought at first it might be something for the fishing rods.

Moments after the staff's party outside our window broke up, we went to breakfast in the restaurant of the hotel, which they advertise as being famous for old-fashioned Southern dining. Old-fashioned indeed, way back before the Emancipation Proclamation, because they wouldn't allow our 2½-year-old daughter into the dining room, charming though she was with her little barrettes. They made her eat with the other short people in a dim little room behind the kitchen.

New England charm turned out to be better than old-fashioned Southern charm. At the Dana Place Inn, in Pinkham Notch, New Hampshire, they had wallpapered their attic, for which we were grateful, since we were ushered there at the first sight of the kids. It wasn't too bad and fairly quiet since there weren't any other guests up there. Just the help, and not too many of them, which is probably why it took an hour and 30 minutes before so much as a cracker or roll was placed before us in the dining room that night for dinner. Quiet, but tough on the kids, who were allowed in the dining room, and behaved well under the circumstances. Given the opportunity to come out of the mob rule of "family restaurants," children can develop manners rapidly — particularly when threatened with silverware.

In Landgrove, Vermont, we stayed in the

Village Inn, an old country inn proud of the fact that it is on a real dirt road. There, we were sent to what looked to be a special section for families: two Formica-paneled rooms set apart from the rest of the inn, directly above the Ping-Pong table in the children's game room.

At The Moorings in Southwest Harbor, Maine, a cottage outside the hotel had been suggested by the owner, who took our telephone reservation. She told us there were complimentary breakfasts and baby sitters. Breakfast turned out to be a box of 12 plain doughnuts for the entire inn. The baby sitters were just plain not around — lost at sea perhaps with the advertised sailing instructor. The owner didn't seem to be around either, come to think of it.

The attitudes of innkeepers toward families with children chafe a bit, but then in a lot of respects they are quite right about the little beggars, aren't they? Parents know this.

After a vacation last year with a couple on the verge of divorce and their two children — which increased the wine factor exponentially — I set down a basic rule for traveling with children: never in the same direction.

Easier said than done. Veterinarians won't take them and the grandparents are always lying on the floor of the living room with the lights off. So we took another "family vacation," even though that is something of a contradiction in terms, particularly for those mothers who happen to spend every day of the year with the children.

I find symptomatic relief from the occasional pain of family vacations by having the children take Dramamine when I get sick of them. True, the trip is somewhat less educational for the kids passed out there on the back seat, but it reduces the risk of child abuse inherent in long car trips with adults.

Stopping for the night isn't pretty either, trying to get the children to sleep with everyone else in one motel room. The only way is to all go to sleep at the same time, say 8 P.M., or to go read in the bathroom.

And I must say, the children had little appreciation of the beauty of the Green Mountains of Vermont, the history of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the art galleries of Ogunquit, Maine. They didn't care a whit for rococo revival and lamb's tongue facings on the Victorian house tours in Cape May. They wanted to play Skeer Ball and menace everyone on the miniature golf courses. As for the food, they asked for cheeseburgers when innkeepers proudly presented their country cuisine; they asked for cheeseburgers when lobster was cheaper. My 7-year-old son could write a book: "Cheeseburgers of the Maine Coast."

I suppose I shall never forget the sensation of hiking to the top of South Bubble Rock on Mount Desert Island in Maine with a small group of people, standing there in the bright sunshine, the cool, fresh morning air, looking down upon the deep green pine forests and glistening blue lakes and having someone tap me on the shoulder and point to a man holding up the legs of a 2-year-old, whom he had somehow managed to bring up there, as he changed a disposable diaper. Someday this will happen on the surface of the moon.

It can change everything, having kids around. Parents know this. But isn't it had enough that we have to take little children with us on our vacation without putting us up in the attic? Isn't parenthood its own punishment?

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Evermore, in Tribute to Poe

by Chip Brown

BALTIMORE — As five persons waited in the catacombs, a man wearing a black frock coat and clutching a gold-handled cane stole into a graveyard in downtown Baltimore in the dead of night Wednesday and laid three roses and a half-empty bottle of cognac under the beautiful granite eye of a raven perched over the grave of Edgar Allan Poe, the poet and short-story writer.

Every year since 1949, on Jan. 19 — the anniversary of Poe's birth — cognac and roses have appeared under mysterious circumstances in the small, walled-in Westminster Cemetery in Baltimore. Born in Boston in 1809, Poe lived in Baltimore occasionally and scandalously before his death here Oct. 7, 1849 after a drinking bout.

No one knows who reverts Poe enough to pay for a \$20 bottle of cognac and roses and undertake a clandestine visit, year after year on cold winter nights. No one is even sure if it is the same person.

Jeff Jerome, curator of the Poe House in Baltimore, has followed the phenomenon since 1976. Spurred by curiosity and hoping to quell suspicions that he was the gift-bringer, Jerome enlisted four Poe buffs to help him stake out the writer's grave this year in an attempt to unravel the mystery.

On Wednesday morning, just after mid-

night, 70 persons gathered for a reading of Poe's poems and for a drink of champagne and amontillado, the Spanish sherry that figures in the celebrated Poe short story, "The Cask of Amontillado." When the reading was done and the crowd dispersed, Jerome and four students hid in the catacombs under a nearby church.

While it's the nature of great writers to inspire acts of homage — top hats and white gloves have been found at F. Scott Fitzgerald's grave in Rockville, Maryland, for instance — the mysterious appearance of cognac and roses has a certain hold on Baltimore, partly because Poe ranks with H. L. Mencken as the city's literary lion and partly because the tribute is paid in a graveyard in the middle of the night with symbols of wealth and elegance.

Why that is so, just adds to the mystery. Cognac is not a major liquor in Poe's works. He never mentioned it once in his 18 books, according to Burton Pollin's "Word Index to Poe's Fiction."

In such poems as "The Raven" and "Annabel Lee" and such short stories as "The Masque of the Red Death" and "The Fall of the House of Usher," roses are mentioned 23 times in the singular — once as a proper name — and 4 times in the plural.

Perhaps the most fascinating aspect is the evidence that the tribute is the work of one fan: The cognac is always a bottle of Martell and the three roses are always arranged the same way.

"It has a quaint, haunting Poe-esque quality about it," said Alexander Rose, the historian of Baltimore's Edgar Allan Poe Society, who has been following the ritual since the mid-1960s and doubts that it is the work of one person.

Early Wednesday morning, the group crouched in the catacombs, fortified against the cold with extra clothes and hot chocolate, nervously passing the time talking about Poe. At 1:30 A.M., a flashlight beam poked across the crypts and headstones and someone rattled a door. The group followed the light through the catacombs, then ran upstairs through the church to get a better view. Two of them saw a figure just as he saw them.

"I saw the top of his hair, it was blonde or brown," said Ann Byerly, a 21-year-old student. "All of a sudden he darted around the corner of the east wall. His coat was flying away as he ran. It was a very dramatic sight."

The group had been outwitted: The tribute had been left. The five agreed that the Poe fan was well-dressed and had a cane, as Poe had when he was found dying nearby, in a doorway on Lombard Street. The group returned to the catacombs and kept watch until 5 A.M. to make sure no one else showed up. No one did.

"We would never attempt to photograph him, or stop him," said Jerome. "We had no thought of confronting him. People have called me up and said they don't want to know who he is. This is a nice mystery, and there aren't a lot of mysteries left."

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QUEEN VICTORIA PASSES AWAY AT OSBORNE HOUSE.



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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TRAVEL SECTION READERS

When the Oyster's Your World

by Craig Claiborne
and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Lazy and eccentric though they may be, oysters are indeed the "most tender and delicate of seafoods." Whenever considering oysters, my thoughts turn to one of the finest books I have encountered about a single food — "The Oyster," printed in England and edited by Hector Bolitho (Sidgwick and Jackson, 1960).

One learns from the book, for example, that the oyster is the most unclean of animals and can be rather eccentric. It tells of an oyster that learned to whistle, another that became a mouse, and it explains that in certain lands oysters grow on trees. It is their talent for laziness that makes them, as one expert put it, "the most tender and delicate of seafoods."

Among my favorite lines from the book are the following:

"We found a little bay where the sand was clean and silver. The beach was so hot that we could not bear to put our hands upon it. The water was blue and smooth, with gulls swooping down and piercing the surface with their beaks. The vast dome of the sky was filled with silver light. At the end of the beach the rocks rose calmly to the hills. We walked where there were pools with colored seaweed, darning fishes and anemones in them. Wise old crabs scuttled slowly over the shore."

"We came upon a place where the oysters grew, packed together, close as grapes. My companion put the basket on the ground, and took out two bottles, two glasses, two plates and two forks. I produced nothing but a chisel. I broke the oysters off, one by one, choosing the big ones of tidy shape. The outside of their shells were still wet from the sea. We pried them open, carefully, to save the liquor from spilling. Then we placed them, 18 upon each plate. My friend produced lemon and red pepper and I began to eat."

"Wait," he said. He opened the bottles, one of champagne and one of stout, and filled the glasses. Thus I came to the pleasure of eating oysters with black velvet, sitting on a beach, with the blue ocean stretched before me."

Oysters, apparently, know no national boundaries, provided the land is surrounded by salt water. And their culinary uses, of course, know no bounds. We enjoy them Southern-style, coated with cornmeal and deep-fried; blended with spinach and turned into a French pâté destined to be served with a mushroom and white-wine sauce; or blended with shrimp and served with an elegant leek water. Offered here is a sampling of dishes made with that "most tender and delicate of seafoods."

OYSTERS FRIED IN CORNMEAL

24 large, shucked oysters with their liquor
1/2 cup cornmeal, preferably yellow although white may be used
1/2 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper
1/2 teaspoon paprika
Salt to taste, if desired
Corn, peanut or vegetable oil for deep frying.

1. Drain the oysters briefly.

2. Combine the cornmeal, black pepper, cayenne pepper, paprika and salt. Blend well.
3. Heat the oil to 375 degrees.
4. Dredge the oysters in the cornmeal mixture. Drop them, a few at a time, in the hot fat and cook, stirring often, until they are golden brown all over, less than two minutes depending on size. Do not overcook. Remove and drain.

5. Let the fat return to the proper temperature before adding successive batches. Serve, if desired, with tartar sauce, mayonnaise, or Southern-style, with tomato ketchup flavored with Worcestershire sauce, a dash of Tabasco and lemon juice.
Yield: Two servings.

NEW ORLEANS OYSTER LOAF

1 loaf crusty French or Italian bread, preferably about 10 or 12 inches long
2 to 4 tablespoons melted butter
24 oysters fried in cornmeal (see recipe)
2 to 4 tablespoons mayonnaise
Tabasco sauce to taste.

1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.
2. Split the loaf in half lengthwise as for making sandwiches. Wrap it in foil and bake about 15 minutes.
3. Preheat the broiler. Brush each half of the bread on the split sides with melted butter and toast until golden on the split side.
4. Pile the oysters on one half of the bread. Spoon the mayonnaise on top and add a few dashes of Tabasco sauce. Cover with the second half of the bread. Split in half crosswise and serve.
Yield: Two servings.

OYSTER AND SPINACH PATE

2 pounds fresh spinach
4 tablespoons butter, plus butter for greasing the pan
1 cup finely chopped onion
1/2 teaspoon finely minced garlic
2 cups finely chopped heart of celery
1 cup heavy cream
3 eggs, lightly beaten
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1/2 teaspoon freshly grated nutmeg
1 cup coarsely chopped drained oysters
Sauce bonne femme (see recipe), optional.

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.
2. Rinse the spinach well. Tear off and discard any tough stems and bleached leaves. Set aside.
3. Heat the four tablespoons of butter in a large skillet and add the onion, garlic and celery. Cook, stirring, until the mixture is wilted. Add the spinach and cook until the spinach is wilted.
4. Add the cream and continue cooking, stirring often, about five minutes. Put the mixture into a mixing bowl. Add the bread crumbs, eggs, salt, pepper, nutmeg and oysters. Blend thoroughly.
5. Butter a loaf pan measuring about nine by five by two and three-quarter inches. Pour in the spinach and oyster mixture and smooth over the top.
6. Set the loaf pan in a basin of hot water.

Bring the water to a boil on top of the stove. Place in the oven and bake one hour. Serve, if desired, with sauce bonne femme.
Yield: Six to eight servings.

SAUCE BONNE FEMME

1/2 pound mushrooms, thinly sliced, about three cups
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons finely chopped shallots
1/2 cup dry white wine
1/2 cup oyster liquor
1 tablespoon flour
2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley.

1. Prepare the mushrooms and set them aside.
2. Heat one tablespoon of the butter in a skillet and add the shallots. Cook briefly, stirring, and add the mushrooms. Cook, stirring, until the mushrooms are wilted.
3. Add the wine and continue cooking until the liquid is almost, but not totally, evaporated.
4. Add the oyster liquor and cook over high heat about one minute. Add the cream. Cook about 30 seconds.
5. Meanwhile, blend the remaining tablespoon of butter and the flour, and stir it into the sauce. Stir in the parsley and serve.
Yield: Six to eight servings.

OYSTERS AND SHRIMP WITH LEEK BUTTER

9 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons finely chopped shallots
1/2 cup oyster liquor
1/2 cup dry white wine
30 small oysters, about 1 1/4 cups
2 cups finely shredded leeks cut into one-inch lengths
1 pound shrimp, about 16, shelled and deveined
1/2 cup heavy cream
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste.

1. Heat one tablespoon of the butter in a skillet and add the shallots. Cook briefly, stirring. Add the oyster liquor and wine, and cook over high heat until reduced to about one-third cup.
2. Add the oysters and let them cook briefly, just until the edges curl. Hold a strainer over a saucepan and pour in the oysters with the cooking liquid. Pour the oysters into a mixing bowl.
3. Return the cooking liquid to the skillet and add the leeks. Cook, stirring, about one minute.
4. Add the shrimp and cook about 30 seconds on one side. Turn the shrimp and cook about 30 seconds on the second side or just until the shrimp lose their raw look. Transfer the shrimp to the mixing bowl with the oysters.
5. Add the cream, salt and pepper to the skillet. Cook about one minute. Swirl in the remaining eight tablespoons of butter. Add the shrimp and oysters to the sauce and stir briefly. Do not cook for an extended period. Serve immediately.
Yield: Four to six servings.

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Stretch and One and Two

Continued from page 7W

and blood into the "sponge" of muscle, readying it for ballistic movement.

Stretching is just one of the four basic health improvements Seo says would make people more physically and mentally fit. Listed in order of importance, they are:

• Sleep: "The body needs sleep time to come back to its natural state. Not enough sleep gives you great stress." He recommends 9 to 10 hours for teenagers and athletes, 8 1/2 for those under 40 and 8 for those over 40. "Most beds are too soft," says Seo, who sleeps on a 6-inch-thick mattress on the floor. "They give you backache." The best position for sleep is "on the back with a small pillow just under the neck, leaving the head on the mattress." Second choice is "on your left side" to promote proper digestion.

• Correct Exercise: "Learn from a good exercise teacher with proper training, who has a body that looks like you want to look."

• Relaxation: "At least three times a day you need to relax for 20 to 30 minutes with any kind of enjoyment — listen to music, talk to people, read, watch TV, write a love letter."

• Nutrition: His diet consists of fish, some meat — including the Korean delicacy of deer bones — rice and vegetables. Avoid eating the same foods day after day, he says, to maximize the different kinds of vitamins and minerals consumed.

"The best exercise," Seo says, "is stretching. It gives shape to the body, makes you strong and flexible. Any sport needs stretching first."

Breathing is the key to stretching, Seo says. "Without a steady breath flow the muscles tighten up." To experience the effect, bend over, hold your breath and lift yourself up. Feel the tension and pressure in your lower back? Now try the same thing, but inhale yourself up. The movement should feel much smoother.

"Different motions take different breathing patterns," Seo says, but in general, exhale on a contracting movement and inhale on an expanding movement. Never hold your breath for longer than five seconds. "Try to feel what is happening in the body when you move. Don't move blind."

If you feel any tightness while stretching, "think of blue — a soothing color — and breathe it through the tense part." To keep your balance, pick a spot to focus your eyes on and remember your center of gravity — called the *dan-tien* — about one and a half inches below the navel.

Seo recommends stretching the top of the body first and moving gradually down to the feet, ideally to the accompaniment of classical music. "So you don't shock the heart," always begin on the left side first.

Among Seo's stretching exercises:

• Breathe: Prepare your mind and muscles for movement with seven-

al long, deep breaths. Be sure your lungs and abdomen expand as you breathe in and release as you breathe out. Breathe in for eight counts, then out for eight counts. Repeat four times.

• Body Wake-Up "Heart Massage": Stand with legs shoulder-width apart, knees slightly flexed and toes pointed forward. Breathe in as you reach arms straight up and arch back, thrusting pelvis forward. Keep mouth closed, palms toward ceiling and eyes looking up. Hold two seconds, then exhale as you flip palms down and bend forward, keeping arms stretched out until torso is perpendicular to the floor. Repeat.

• Shoulders: Stretch your left arm straight out in front of you in a "Hail Caesar" like salute (similar to a "poling motion" in cross-country skiing); rest your right arm at your side and breathe in. Bring left arm down, right arm up and breathe out. Continue alternating arms while breathing in and out. When the motions become familiar, speed up the movement, but keep it fluid, and flick your wrist at the end of each arm motion.

• Neck: Shrug shoulders, then release. Repeat a few times. Stand tall, breathe in, then exhale as you try to bring your ear to your shoulder without raising the opposite shoulder. Concentrate on pushing the opposite shoulder down. Repeat on the other side.

• Lower Back: Breathe in as you stretch arms overhead, keeping hands just shoulder-width apart, then exhale as you circle your upper body to the left, then down. Inhale as you continue the circle to the right and back up. Reverse.

• Back: Stand with legs shoulder-width apart, toes pointed forward, arms stretched out in front of you, elbows straight. Inhale, then exhale, as you twist your upper body — including your head — as far to the left as you can, being sure your hands stay shoulder-width apart. Inhale as you come back to face front, then exhale, repeat the twist to the left and inhale as you come back to front. Try the same movement with arms stretched out at shoulder height, then angled down slightly.

• Abdomen: Sit with your legs straight out in front of you and your hands resting on the floor slightly behind your hips, keeping elbows straight. Breathe in, then exhale as you hinge at the waist and raise your legs so your body forms a "V." At the same time, raise your hands and extend your fingertips to your toes. Hold for one second at the peak of the motion, take a short breath, then exhale as you return to starting position.

• Legs: Sit down with your legs straight out in front of your palms on the floor at the hip joint. Inhale, then exhale as you bend from the waist — keeping chest out — and grab your feet and pull them back toward you. Breathe in as you return to upright position. Try this with feet pointed, then flexed.

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Saving the Dance

Continued from page 7W

lary apparent when one turns to the musical sciences. One of the most exciting recent developments in music is the increased concern for period instruments and performing techniques. We have long been able to hear Bach on a harpsichord. But now we can also hear Mozart on a fortepiano and Beethoven and Schubert on the pianos of their own times. In contrast, dancers often adapt old works to fit the general performance standards that prevail today, even though the results can resemble Stokowski's orchestrations of Bach.

Some older dancers view alterations philosophically, claiming that "Just as times change, so dance must change along with the times." Yet some of these same dancers will berate students for having no sense of period style, seemingly unaware that radical choreographic changes in older works may make the mastery of period style difficult. And seldom do dancers stop to think that can be changes for many different reasons, not all of them equally valid. There can be changes in a work made by the choreographer himself after the premiere, changes made by someone else after the choreographer's death but at a time when the style of the work is still considered current, changes made long after the choreographer's death but in an attempt to imitate the original style and changes made in a totally new style. Each type of change should raise different scholarly and practical questions.

However, apparently believing that art can grow by accretion, some observers dismiss these fine points and argue that the changes

made in an old work by each successive choreographic generation represent the accumulated wisdom of the art. But such a view is tenable only if one believes that art automatically progresses, whereas, to me, the notion of automatic progress is as dubious as it is in morals.

Some observers also argue that the works preserved from any period are that period's masterpieces. Good choreography survives, they claim, bad choreography dies. But this view rests upon another odd assumption: the belief that standards of taste never vary. Given our adulation of Bourneville and Isadora Duncan, it is sobering to be reminded that there were times when those choreographers were considered passé. In fact, Duncan's choreography has lived on only through the efforts of a few fanatics who not long ago were dismissed as mere eccentrics.

The reason we take a cavalier attitude toward choreography may be that, despite our pious protestations to the contrary, we still do not consider dance a truly great and serious art. We have been so brainwashed by prudish, who call dance immoral, and pedants, who call it trivial, that we find it difficult to regard dance as potentially equal to poetry or music.

Fortunately, new attitudes may be developing. Interest in dance notation has increased and the existence of choreographic texts will do much to make dance less messy. The recently established Dance History Scholars is only one of several organizations dedicated to historical research in dance. The critic and historian Selma Jeanne Cohen has published

"Next Week, Swan Lake" (Wesleyan University Press, \$17.95), a book that seriously grapples with the problems of the aesthetic identity of a dance. And last summer's Dance Critics' Association conference devoted itself to reconstructions and revivals.

At that conference, Muriel Topaz, executive director of the Dance Notation Bureau, read a statement so provocative that some of it was worth quoting here. According to Topaz, "The basic issue that we confront together, as critics, historians, notators, dancers and choreographers is simple: Is choreography an art form? Is choreography an evanescent form existing only in the bodies and personalities of the initial performers, or does it, like all other performing art forms, have a substance, a compositional integrity that transcends the initial performance?"

"If the choreographic art exists, then it must do so as more than a vehicle for the performer no matter how virtuosic, stylistically pure or finely honed. If the choreographic art exists, it must have observable formalistic content, structural components and a reality which lends itself to analytic scrutiny. And, if it exists, it must survive changing tastes, changing technical training and changes in the eye of the beholder."

One can only say amen. Dancers love to quote Yeats's line about the difficulty of distinguishing "the dancer from the dance." But there are occasions when, for the health of the art, clear distinctions must be drawn.

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Done Jones Averages

30 Ind	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
100 Ind	104.44	105.15	104.25	104.85	+0.40
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1983

TECHNOLOGY

Retailers Preparing to Tackle World of Shopping by Computer

For more than a decade, advanced electronic devices have been expanding their role in how stores are run and how goods are sold. While laser-equipped optical scanning devices have found their way to supermarket checkout counters, computer terminals have proliferated in the warehouses, management offices and other store departments.

By and large, these systems have been designed to cut costs and tighten inventory control. Advanced point-of-sale terminals, for example, have made the checkout counters at many stores nerve centers for data banks that catalogue every item sold and automatically analyze sales trends.

Now, the computer is on the verge of making a more direct impact on the way consumers do their shopping.

"The retailer has always wanted to distinguish himself from the competition," said Joseph E. Beitzel, sales manager for American Bell's consumer products division. "And now, in addition to worrying about what the store looks like, he's got to consider what it looks like as an image on somebody's home terminal."

The impact of computerization and the uncertainty it is raising were apparent recently at the National Retail Merchants Association convention in New York, which was attended by 50,000 retailers. With exhibits filling the lower floors of two large hotels, the convention resembled a gathering of electronics companies.

Two of the topics most discussed were the prospect of consumers shopping at home over a network of computerized videotex systems and the use of automatic fund-transfer machines in stores that allow shoppers to pay their bills automatically, without using cash, checks or credit cards.

"The cashless society is no longer just a theory," said James H. Robertson, the national accounts director for automatic banking systems at Diebold. His company, based in North Canton, Ohio, is the largest manufacturer in the United States of automatic teller machines for banks. Diebold estimates that there are 26,000 such machines in use in the country, and that the number is growing at 30 percent to 40 percent a year.

At the convention, Diebold introduced a machine resembling the automatic bank tellers that would be used in stores. The device falls short of providing complete transfer services, in which money would move directly from the account of the customer to that of the merchant, but it clearly demonstrates a move in that direction.

Diebold's device, called a Convenience Center, is a small computer terminal that would be linked electronically to banks. It supplies the store customer, who inserts a personal card, with paper vouchers to pay for merchandise bought.

THOMAS J. LUBCK

Video Game Controls Expand

Joystick controllers, the hand-held devices used to play home video games, are becoming important products in their own right.

As video games become more complex, a new market is developing for controllers that are more comfortable or durable than the ones that come with the games or that can increase a player's score or make the game more fun.

"The market for gourmet joysticks is really exploding," said Arnie Katz, editor of Electronic Games, a trade magazine.

Reliable figures on market size for game controllers are not available, but with 15 million game machines and more than 2 million computers already in U.S. homes, the market is large enough to attract many smaller manufacturers hoping to sell replacement sticks or extra sticks.

Many of these companies are offering controllers for use on the Atari 2600 home video game system, the most widespread system. It is Columbia, Miss., and Spectravision of New York. All three say they have sold hundreds of thousands of units since entering the market in the middle of 1982. Still others, notably TG Products of Plano, Texas, have been concentrating on game controllers for home computers.

There are several types of controllers on the market. The simplest is the discrete one, the type used on the Atari video game system as well as some of the cheaper home computers, which sells for \$10 to \$30 apiece. The base of such a controller generally contains four switches situated at the four main compass points. When the stick is tilted to the left, for example, it closes the left switch and transmits to the game machine or computer the instruction to move Pac-Man or one's rocket ship to the left. Such a controller can tell the computer only to move the video character in one of eight directions—the four compass points and diagonals. It cannot tell how far or how fast to move.

Proportional joysticks are used on more expensive computers such as those made by Apple or IBM. These can be continuously varied, like the volume control on a radio, permitting the player to direct the speed or the distance the video character moves, and movement can be in any direction.

Also becoming available for home games is the trackball controller, used mainly in arcade games until now. The player rolls his palm over what looks like a billiard ball protruding from a box. It allows movement in all directions.

ANDREW POLLACK

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 20, excluding bank service charges.

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1996 - 1997	100%	5.56 - 5.56	2.00 - 2.00	1.63 - 1.63	6.55 - 6.55	10.36 - 10.36	1.00 - 1.00
1997 - 1998	100%	5.56 - 5.56	2.00 - 2.00	1.63 - 1.63	6.55 - 6.55	10.36 - 10.36	1.00 - 1.00
1998 - 1999	100%	5.56 - 5.56	2.00 - 2.00	1.63 - 1.63	6.55 - 6.55	10.36 - 10.36	1.00 - 1.00
1999 - 2000	100%	5.56 - 5.56	2.00 - 2.00	1.63 - 1.63	6.55 - 6.55	10.36 - 10.36	1.00 - 1.00

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III

Sprinkel's Remark Draws Regan's Ire

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The first time that Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan knew about the comments of his errand under secretary was early Monday when Jacques de Larosière, the managing director of the 146-nation International Monetary Fund, telephoned from Paris.

Mr. de Larosière wanted to know whether the remarks of Beryl Sprinkel, the under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, signified a major change in U.S. policy — from one of emphasis on controlling inflation to one that gave priority to economic growth, even if such a policy ignited inflationary forces again.

Mr. Sprinkel had warned at a news conference in Paris on Sunday that attempts to solve the international debt crisis will fail unless other Western countries and Japan joined the United States in adopting policies to stimulate their economies out of recession.

Official sources in Washington, who declined to be identified, recounted the story, which sheds some light on relationships in high places in the Treasury at a time of policy ferment in the Reagan administration.

According to the sources, Mr. Regan was furious at Mr. Sprinkel. The under secretary was "speaking for himself," Mr. Regan told aides to say. Mr. Regan, who was about to travel to Paris to lead the U.S. delegation, also told them to stress that there had been no change in policy.

Mr. Sprinkel, the sources said, had not informed the Treasury Department's press office that he was meeting with reporters. The source added that Mr. Regan was much more distressed, however, over the misunderstanding that apparently had been caused by the under secretary's remarks.

The question raised by Mr. de Larosière, and apparently others in Europe, was whether the United States was now about to initiate a much more expansionary set of policies domestically and press other countries on a similar course.

If this were true, it would require a new global economic strategy, one that the officials of the 10 largest industrial democracies that gathered in Paris Monday and Tuesday are unprepared to address. The meeting was called mainly to negotiate a substantial increase in the lendable resources of the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Regan declined to respond

Wednesday to questions about the possible existence of rifts in the Treasury, but pointedly noted at a news conference that it was necessary to achieve world growth "in a more stable fashion" without "massive doses of inflation."

"Speaking for the United States," Mr. Regan added, "we would not want to return to above 5- and 6-percent inflation."

That rate is about the current annual rate of price increases in the United States.

Mr. Regan declined to respond



Beryl Sprinkel

Donald T. Regan

2 U.S. Scientists Quit French Center In Policy Dispute

By Joel Stratte-McClure
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two leading U.S. computer scientists brought to France a year ago to run a government-financed research project into expanding the use of personal computers are returning somewhat disillusioned to their old jobs at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"We came with expectations of high budgets and little control on our creativity," said Nicholas Negroponte, a professor of computer graphics at MIT recruited as director of the World Center for Computer Sciences and Human Resources. "But we did not receive the promised funds, could not hire the required personnel and had our research traumatized by a totally unpredictable changing of goals. I was stripped of my managerial responsibilities and will return to the U.S. extremely disappointed."

Mr. Negroponte said that he will leave Aug. 30 — six months prior to the expiration of his two-year contract — and will be scientific director until he departs. Seymour Papert, inventor of the Logo computer language and a specialist in computer-assisted education, returned to MIT last November.

Although Paris-based, the center was intended to be international in scope and to reflect the French government's convictions that the personal computer is a vehicle for social change in industrialized countries and the Third World.

When it was initiated a year ago, one U.S. senator accused the center of creating a "reverse brain drain" of U.S. scientific talent and said it was "a stalking horse for the French electronics industry."

One person familiar with the center said the Americans were "seduced and abandoned," but an executive board member complained that "some of the foreign researchers were like kids in a candy store — they couldn't understand that France has economic problems and they would have to tighten their belts."

The center started with noble intentions, but the American scientists became victims of French bureaucratic restrictions, said Jean-Louis Gassée, head of Apple Computer's French operations. "People quit talking to each other."

The fact that two of the founders will be gone is a significant setback due partly to their false expectations and unfamiliarity with the French bureaucracy and protocol, said executive board member Raj Reddy, head of Carnegie-Mellon's Robotics Institute who visits the center once a month. "But the goals of the center are so powerful that I am certainly encouraged to stay on."

Mr. Reddy said Mr. Negroponte had established "an amazing

amount of talent and equipment in a very short time, and while there may be a crisis of confidence, none of the scientific projects has been affected."

Edward Avenus, director of the office of Biological Conservation at the Smithsonian Institution and a special consultant to the center for relations with the Third World, said: "President (François) Mitterrand is very sincere about his commitment to spread data processing knowledge to the Third World. During the past few months a number of countries — India, Nigeria, Kenya, the Ivory Coast, the Philippines — have expressed interest in forming a relationship with the center because they want access to the critical research and development done in developed countries."

Harold Goldberger, a U.S. scientist running a project pertaining to the computer and medical treatment in the Third World, said that "while there have been hiring cutbacks, I remain committed to my project and will continue research here until it's no longer possible."

The center, now under the administrative auspices of the French Post and Telecommunications Ministry (PTT), was inspired by the report to Mr. Mitterrand by the author and politician Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, now the center's president.

Despite assurances by Mr. Servan-Schreiber and other board members that the departure of the two Americans will have no long-term impact on the center's viability, discussions with scientists indicate that there is some skepticism.

"We have a 1983 budget of 100 million francs [\$14.6 million], half of the 70 researchers are foreign, and there are ongoing projects in Marseille, Dakar and Bogota," Mr. Servan-Schreiber said. "The center will remain autonomous."

Isidore Ngosso, director of pilot projects in Africa, said that "the technical exchange of ideas will be severely curtailed without Mr. Papert and Mr. Negroponte, and unless someone of equal caliber is found to replace them research could become geared too much toward French industry."

Mr. Servan-Schreiber insisted a foreign scientist will replace Mr. Negroponte as co-director. But Mr. Negroponte is skeptical that the center will be the freely run institute he envisaged when recruited by the French.

"The clash in management styles and a radical change in the French government's economic program is part of the problem," he said. "But the real dilemma is that the French are not prepared to accept American entrepreneurial-style research attitudes."

BUSINESS BRIEFS

French Account Deficit Narrows; Ministry Says Import Surge Eases

PARIS (Reuters) — France's estimated current account deficit narrowed to 16.3 billion francs (\$2.38 billion) in the fourth quarter from an unadjusted 25.6-billion-franc deficit in the third quarter, the External Trade Ministry said Thursday, a day after reporting that the unadjusted trade deficit for 1982 rose to 93.3 billion francs from 50.6 billion in 1981.

The ministry said that while the recent surge in imports seems to have been halted, the recovery in exports remains moderate. It said the December deficit narrowed, but overall results for foreign trade in the month were mediocre, except for military goods and semi-finished products in the metals and chemicals sectors. The current account includes trade in goods and nonmerchandise items such as insurance and banking services.

U.K. Shipbuilders Sets Layoffs

LONDON (Reuters) — State-owned British Shipbuilders said Thursday that 1,837 workers will be laid off by the end of March. 460 temporary jobs will be eliminated and its Walsingham steel plant will be closed.

The company, which had a £19.8-million (\$31 million) trading loss in the year ended March 1982, warned that unless orders are received within the next few months, further layoffs will be declared. British Shipbuilding employs 64,300 persons.

Toyota, GM Agreement Reported

TOKYO (Reuters) — Toyota Motors and General Motors have reached broad agreement for a joint venture in the United States to make between 200,000 and 300,000 front-wheel drive cars a year, Toyota sources said Thursday. Production is expected to start in 1985 at an idle GM plant in Fremont, California, and the model may be similar to a Toyota Corolla, they said.

GM and Toyota have opened their latest round of discussion on a production agreement. However, the sources said no announcement is expected at the end of these talks, which are expected to last two days.

Yoshitada Fujimaki, Toyota's managing director, said this month that a final announcement of an agreement was possible in the spring.

Company Notes

AEG-Telefunken, the West German electronics maker, announced that it has won a contract worth 68 million Deutsche marks (\$164 million) from Egypt's National Electricity Authority to deliver three switching stations. The stations are due to go into service near Cairo in 1984.

NCR Corp., a maker of business information systems, announced that Chairman William S. Anderson intends to step down as chief executive officer after the annual meeting in April. Charles E. Exley Jr., company president, will become chief executive officer and Mr. Anderson will continue as chairman until his retirement in May 1984.

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Bethlehem Leads Move to Raise Steel Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BETHLEHEM — Bethlehem Steel said Thursday it plans to raise prices on some major steel products by an average of 6 percent beginning Feb. 6.

The move was followed by several other large steelmakers, including Republic Steel. A spokesman for Republic said his company would be "competitive in the marketplace."

The price increase was on sheet and plate steel products, the first

increase in these prices in about 18 months.

A Bethlehem official attributed the price increases to rising costs. He said the price of hot-rolled sheet went up \$25 a ton to \$341.

Sheet is used primarily for appliances and automobiles, and plate is used primarily for machinery, construction and off-the-road construction equipment.

U.S. Steel Corp., which was not believed to be among those companies

raising prices, was not immediately available for comment.

Separately, Bethlehem reduced the salaries of more than 14,000 white-collar employees, a move expected to save the troubled steelmaker \$20 million a year.

"The salary reductions represent a sacrifice for each employee, but they are absolutely necessary for the long-term future of the company," Bethlehem Chairman Donald Trautlein told the employees in a letter.

The reductions go into effect Feb. 1 and affect employees in the corporation's steel group and general offices. It is the second cutback in seven months for the workers.

Mr. Trautlein said the base salaries of 6,000 salaried employees will be permanently reduced by \$160 a month, while 8,500 other salaried employees will receive a 2 1/2 percent permanent pay cut.

The corporation's three officers-directors took a 10 percent pay cut last July, while the 14,000 other management employees lost 5 percent and other benefits, a company spokeswoman said.

The 2 1/2 percent reduction announced Thursday is in addition to the pay reduction announced last summer, the company said, and includes Mr. Trautlein and the corporation's other officer-directors.

The steel company said the estimated \$20 million annual savings in addition to the \$45 million annual cost reductions realized when benefits and compensation were changed in 1982.

Last week, U.S. Steel Corp. announced that 28,000 non-union workers and managers would take a 5 percent pay cut, also effective Feb. 1.

In Lackawanna, New York, United Steelworkers met, while federal, state and government officials met in Washington to discuss Bethlehem's plan to shut down basic steel-making at its Lackawanna plant with a permanent loss of 7,300 jobs.

In Washington, an unpublished meeting arranged by Representative Jack Kamp, a Republican who represents part of Lackawanna, on Wednesday enabled local and state officials to meet with representatives of the Reagan administration about Bethlehem's plans.

U.S. Sees Threat In Importing of Big Motorcycles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The International Trade Commission has reported that heavyweight Japanese motorcycles have flooded the U.S. market and could threaten the existence of Harley-Davidson, the only U.S.-owned motorcycle manufacturer.

The ITC will recommend to President Ronald Reagan next Wednesday whether the United States should impose tariffs on the large-sized Japanese motorcycles or restrict their importation.

Harley-Davidson petitioned for temporary relief last September, saying that its sales and profits had been severely hit by imports of motorcycles, including "Harley look-alikes," produced by four major Japanese manufacturers: Honda, Kawasaki, Suzuki and Yamaha. Honda and Kawasaki also have U.S. manufacturing operations.

A list supplied by the ITC showed that the four largest sellers of all sizes of motorcycles in the United States are Honda, 299,000 cycles; Yamaha, 201,000 cycles; Kawasaki, 129,000 cycles; and Suzuki, 111,000 cycles — with Harley-Davidson a distant fifth with 41,000 cycles.

The decision Wednesday was called a "tremendous help" by Vaughn Beals, chairman of Harley-Davidson.

Burst Realty Bubble Shakes Hong Kong

(Continued from Page 11)

the credit that enabled the property and investment groups to become highly leveraged. In addition, the banks lent to many of Hong Kong's 360 deposit-taking companies, which, in turn, lent to property companies.

Some of the high-flying property groups were flimsy structures, propped up with debt, that began to crumble when property prices fell. Loans were generally based on property assets, valued at market prices, or securities similarly valued. As property prices fell, asset values depreciated sharply.

"It's impossible to value a property in this market," said Philip Tose, managing director of Victoria da Costa & Co., Hong Kong. "There's no turnover, or almost none."

In addition, the troubled companies have too few rental or other income-producing assets to generate the cash flow to make scheduled payments on debts. And the ailing deposit-taking companies generally have long-term loans but are financed by short-term borrowings in the interbank market.

When it became apparent in mid-November that the liquidity problem had spilled into the financial sector, the government, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp., and other big banks announced their support for deposit-taking companies that are "soundly based and well managed."

The statements were intended to

prevent worried banks from cutting credit lines to the deposit companies, and other banks and to calm depositors who might withdraw their money. Such actions could have precipitated a banking crisis, a possibility that still cannot be ruled out, analysts say, although they consider it unlikely.

Western banks have been criticized, first for making ill-advised loans in the boom, and then for being the most eager to cut credit when things soured.

The first charge seems accurate, given the clarity of hindsight. Usually, loan figures are confidential. But when efforts were made to restructure the debt of Eda Investments, the list of its outstanding loans was sent to the banks involved. Among them were American Express International, Barclays Bank, Barclays Asia, Belgian Bank, Lloyds Bank International, Manufacturers Hanover and the Royal Bank of Scotland. Institutions backed by China, however, made nearly a third of the loans to Eda.

Though foreign lenders may be guilty of making ill-considered loans, they have not been trying to pull out of credit commitments at the first sign of trouble, say those involved in the debt restructuring.

"I found from experience with Eda that it would be very unfair to say the foreign banks want to cut and run," said John R. Reynolds, a director of Schroders & Chartered Ltd., which was involved in an effort to avert Eda's liquidation.

Bonn Sees 2.5% Growth

(Continued from Page 11)

ing government finances and trimming the welfare budget.

The report renewed government warnings that growth prospects could be hindered if investors remained as pessimistic as they have been in the past. Interest rates were seen dropping further this year, making it easier for industry to invest.

It spelled out government hopes for a further slowdown in wage increases, a crucial factor behind its economic assumptions for 1983. It anticipated that wages would rise about 3.5 percent this year, the third straight year in which pay would have failed to keep up with the increase in the cost of living.

Exports, which account for a quarter of West Germany's GNP, are not expected to give the economic impetus they have in the past but import demand was also expected to remain weak this year, the report said.

Separately, the Bundesbank said it is raising commercial bank discount quotas by billion Deutsche marks (\$1.65 billion) beginning Feb. 3.

Redesigned quotas are one of the less important tools of Bundesbank policy. Thursday's decision increases by 4.5 billion DM the amount of money commercial banks can borrow from the Bundesbank at the 5 percent discount rate.

The increase in the discount quotas caused disappointment in the financial markets. Dealers in all the markets had been expecting a cut in the Bundesbank's Lombard and discount rates Thursday, some by as much as a full point.

A Bundesbank spokesman said the bank still was pursuing its policy of lower interest rates and restricted Thursday's move to a cut in bank discount quotas in view of sharp fluctuations of foreign exchange rates.

15 Nations Set \$1.3 Billion in Yugoslavia Aid

The Associated Press

BERN — Fifteen Western countries have agreed to a \$1.3 billion package of economic credits for Yugoslavia, if certain conditions are met, the Swiss foreign ministry said Thursday.

A communiqué announcing the aid package provided no details about the kind of financing, other than to say it was made up of "medium-term" credits. But sources said the aid would probably be tied to commodity and industrial purchases and analysts said the commitment would encourage commercial banks to continue to lend money to Yugoslavia.

How much each country would contribute was not disclosed. Participants are the United States, Canada, Britain, Japan, West Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

The communiqué said the agreement "was based on the assumption that Yugoslavia would continue to avail itself of standby arrangements with the International Monetary Fund, would reach satisfactory agreement with its private banking creditors and would have an effective arrangement with the Bank for International Settlements."

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Canada				Burlington Ind.				Raytheon			
4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980	4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980	4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,012	1,000	1,000	Revenue	461.1	724.8	724.8	Revenue	1,270	1,270	1,270
Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0	Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0	Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0
Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25	Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25	Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
United States				Georgia-Pacific				Reynolds Metals			
4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980	4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980	4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,012	1,000	1,000	Revenue	461.1	724.8	724.8	Revenue	1,270	1,270	1,270
Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0	Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0	Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0
Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25	Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25	Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Alcoa				Pacific Gas & Elec.				Santa Fe Industries			
4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980	4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980	4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,012	1,000	1,000	Revenue	461.1	724.8	724.8	Revenue	1,270	1,270	1,270
Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0	Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0	Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0
Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25	Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25	Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Am. Home Products				Pfizer				Sperdy			
4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980	4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980	4th Qtr.	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,012	1,000	1,000	Revenue	461.1	724.8	724.8	Revenue	1,270	1,270	1,270
Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0	Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0	Profit	101.2	100.0	100.0
Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00	Per Share	1.01	1.00	1.00
Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25	Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25	Dividend	0.25	0.25	0.25
Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Yield	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

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The undersigned announces that as from 28th January 1983 at K&A-Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. n.p. = 20 of the C.D.R. Phoenix Assurance Public Limited Company, each rep. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 14.82 (taxation dividend) for the year ending 31.12.1982 7.3 p. per share. Tax credit 1.56/3 = Dfls. 6.36 per C.D.R.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 17th January, 1983.

ADVERTISMENT

FOSECO MINSEP PLC (C.D.R.)

The undersigned announces that as from 28th January 1983, at K&A-Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. n.p. = 20 of the C.D.R. Foseco Minsep PLC, each rep. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 5.36 (taxation dividend) for the year ending 31.12.1982 2.65 p. per share.

Tax credit 1.56/3 = Dfls. 2.31 per C.D.R.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 17th January, 1983.

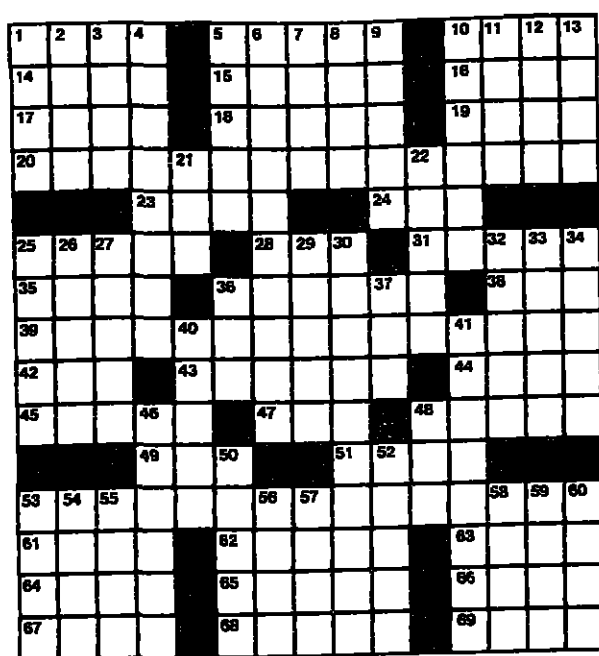
Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Jan. 20

Banks	Issue-Min	Issue-Max	Issue-Min	Issue-Max
Amst. 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Amst. 500	500	500	500	500
Amst. 250	250	250	250	250
Amst. 125	125	125	125	125
Amst. 62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
Amst. 31.25	31.25	31.25	31.25	31.25
Amst. 15.625	15.625	15.625	15.625	15.625
Amst. 7.8125	7.8125	7.8125	7.8125	7.8125
Amst. 3.90625	3.90625	3.90625	3.90625	3.90625
Amst. 1.953125	1.953125	1.953125	1.953125	1.953125
Amst. 0.9765625	0.9765625	0.9765625	0.9765625	0.9765625
Amst. 0.48828125	0.48828125	0.48828125	0.48828125	0.48828125
Amst. 0.244140625	0.244140625	0.244140625	0.244140625	0.244140625
Amst. 0.1220703125	0.1220703125	0.1220703125	0.1220703125	0.1220703125
Amst. 0.06103515625	0.06103515625	0.06103515625	0.06103515625	0.06103515625
Amst. 0.030517578125	0.030517578125	0.030517578125	0.030517578125	0.030517578125
Amst. 0.0152587890625	0.0152587890625	0.0152587890625	0.0152587890625	0.0152587890625
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Amst. 0.00000000000088817841970002305567370607244896484376953125	0.00000000000088817841970002305567370607244896484376953125	0.00000000000088817841970002305567370607244896484376953125	0.00000000000088817841970002305567370607244896484376953125	0.00000000000088817841970002305567370607244896484376953125
Amst. 0.000000000000444089209850011527836853035184244896484376953125	0.000000000000444089209850011527836853035184244896484376953125	0.000000000000444089209850011527836853035184244896484376953125	0.000000000000444089209850011527836853035184244896484376953125	0.000000000000444089209850011527836853035184244896484376953125
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Amst. 0.000000000000027755575615625007173974096484376953125	0.000000000000027755575615625007173974096484376953125	0.000000000000027755575615625007173974096484376953125	0.000000000000027755575615625007173974096484376953125	0.000000000000027755575615625007173974096484376953125
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CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Paris cop
5 Filmland statuette
10 Sail corner
14 Saatchian
15 Saving many: Comb. form
16 Type of notice
17 — the Man (Musical)
18 — in the hand...
19 Final word
20 "Jaws" director
23 Man the city desk
24 Johnny —
25 Cubic meter
26 Mun. post
31 Short match
35 Eye part
36 Starmutation
38 Sesame
39 "By" director
42 Inventor's monogram
43 Reading problem
44 Savate seraph
45 Rooster's gut
47 Attack word
48 "You used to come..."
49 Society-page word
51 Romanian city
- DOWN**
- 1 Actor Parker
2 Latvian
3 Kind of duck
12 Always
13 Crossword puzzle's villain
21 Dutch town (homest)
22 On the
25 Pans
- ACROSS**
- 53 "Darling" director
61 Fencing piece
62 Simplicity
63 Letter faced for its size
64 Radiation measures
65 She wore a blue gown
66 Clinch
67 Part's partner
68 Curious and Bennett
69 Thaw
- DOWN**
- 26 Halloween option
27 Soft down
28 Pope Clement VIII's successor
30 Shortage
32 Tour of duty
33 Blue
34 Foreign
36 Part of R.V.P.
37 — may (Indian corn)
40 Is acceptable
41 50 Down is one
46 Eats a starting
48 "— was saying..."
50 Display of pomp
52 Poole
53 Steve Martin film, with "The"
54 Kind of house or sandwich
55 Prefix for sphere or cycle
56 Total: Comb. form
57 Butcher-shop offering
58 Part of "E.T."
59 Etc.'s kin
60 Transported

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW						
	C	F	C	C	F						
ALBANY	22	12	OVERCAST	LONDON	3	37	OVERCAST				
ALBUQUERQUE	22	12	CLOUDY	LOS ANGELES	18	49	FAIR				
AMSTERDAM	5	41	OVERCAST	MADRID	10	50	32 FAIR				
ANKARA	2	27	17	1	FOGGY	MANILA	27	81	21	SHOWERS	
ATLANTA	12	54	11	52	OVERCAST	MEXICO CITY	21	79	48	FOGGY	
AUCKLAND	19	44	17	31	FAIR	MIAMI	24	75	46	CLOUDY	
BANGKOK	32	76	25	77	CLOUDY	MILAN	10	50	4	FAIR	
BEIJING	8	22	9	18	FAIR	MONTREAL	5	41	3	FAIR	
BEIRUT	18	44	11	52	OVERCAST	MOSCOW	0	32	4	OVERCAST	
BERLIN	1	34	0	32	CLOUDY	MUNICH	0	32	1	OVERCAST	
BIRMINGHAM	3	27	0	32	FAIR	NAIROBI	28	82	14	57	CLOUDY
BOSTON	3	27	0	32	FAIR	NASSAU	24	75	29	CLOUDY	
BRUSSELS	3	27	0	32	OVERCAST	NEW DELHI	21	80	5	41	FAIR
BUDAPEST	6	43	0	32	OVERCAST	NEW YORK	2	27	10	14	FAIR
BUENOS AIRES	8	41	0	32	FAIR	NICE	12	54	2	1	OVERCAST
CAIRO	17	43	10	50	FAIR	OSLO	5	41	0	32	FAIR
CAPE TOWN	26	79	14	57	FAIR	PARIS	5	41	0	32	FAIR
CASABLANCA	18	44	12	54	OVERCAST	PRAGUE	6	43	2	27	FAIR
CHICAGO	0	32	7	19	CLOUDY	RIO DE JANEIRO	28	82	24	75	CLOUDY
COPIENHAGEN	2	36	1	30	CLOUDY	ROME	10	50	5	41	FAIR
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	9	48	OVERCAST	SAD PAULO	25	77	22	72	RAIN
DAMASCUS	14	57	3	37	CLOUDY	SHANGHAI	5	41	3	27	RAIN
DUBLIN	5	41	0	32	OVERCAST	SINGAPORE	28	82	21	70	SHOWERS
EDINBURGH	4	40	0	32	OVERCAST	STOCKHOLM	4	25	8	21	OVERCAST
FLORENCE	9	46	1	34	CLOUDY	SYDNEY	25	77	14	61	FAIR
FRANKFURT	4	29	1	34	CLOUDY	TAIPEI	12	54	4	30	RAIN
GENEVA	2	36	2	32	FAIR	TEL AVIV	16	61	4	30	FAIR
HARARE	8	41	0	32	OVERCAST	TOKYO	12	54	4	30	OVERCAST
HELSINKI	2	36	2	32	OVERCAST	TUNIS	12	54	4	30	CLOUDY
HONG KONG	15	59	9	48	OVERCAST	VENICE	8	46	0	32	CLOUDY
HOUSTON	10	50	4	30	RAIN	VIENNA	1	34	1	30	FAIR
ISTANBUL	10	50	4	30	RAIN	WASHINGTON	1	34	1	30	OVERCAST
JERUSALEM	12	54	0	32	FAIR	ZURICH	0	32	1	30	RAIN
JAKARTA	26	79	14	57	OVERCAST						
JEDDAH	27	81	20	48	OVERCAST						
LISBON	10	50	4	30	CLOUDY						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 20, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following morning's fund prices are available from the following sources: (1) daily (2) weekly (3) monthly (4) quarterly (5) semi-annually (6) annually (7) irregularly (8) other

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.		UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
(1) AL-MAL Trust	\$117.81	(1) Amco U.S. Sh.	\$F 82.86
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd		(2) Amco Swiss Sh.	\$F 104.00
(1) Bank of America	\$F 794.30	(3) Amco Swiss Sh.	\$F 104.00
(2) Bank of Europe	\$F 890.00	(4) Amco Swiss Sh.	\$F 104.00
(3) Bank of Japan	\$F 890.00	(5) Amco Swiss Sh.	\$F 104.00
(4) Bank of London	\$F 100.00	(6) Pacific Invest	\$F 101.58
(5) Bank of Paris	\$F 100.00	(7) Pacific Invest	\$F 101.58
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG P.O. 202 Bern		(8) Sinc Swiss Est	\$F 222.26
(1) CSP Fund	\$F 36.31	UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	
(2) CSP Fund	\$F 36.31	(1) Unifund	DM 38.30
(3) ITF Fund F.V.	\$1.32	(2) Unifund	DM 15.02
BRITANNIA P.O. 271 St. Helier, Jersey		(3) Unifund	DM 51.54
(1) Brit. Diff. Mgmt. Corp.	12,000.00	Other Funds	
(2) Brit. Diff. Mgmt. Corp.	12,000.00	(1) Alexander Fund	\$1.36
(3) Brit. Diff. Mgmt. Corp.	1,350.00	(1) Arab Finance I.F.	\$163.00
(4) Brit. Diff. Mgmt. Corp.	1,350.00	(1) Arab Finance I.F.	\$163.00
(5) Brit. Diff. Mgmt. Corp.	1,350.00	(1) Arab Finance I.F.	\$163.00
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SPORTS

Noah Upsets Gerulaitis in Masters; Kriek Wins

By Neil Arndur

NEW YORK — Yannick Noah moved into Ivan Lendl's path Wednesday night with a 4-6, 6-3, 6-2 victory over Vitas Gerulaitis in the Masters tennis tournament at Madison Square Garden.

A crowd of 12,776 may not have seen either player in his best form for some time, but for an opening-round match in the 12-player \$400,000 event, there were enough competitive moments. And ahead for Noah in the quarterfinals Friday afternoon is a potentially lively meeting with Lendl, the defending champion.

Noah, from France, and Lendl, from Czechoslovakia, have been rivals since they were 14 years old. With a 4-4 record since 1977, Noah is among the few young pros to have consistently troubled Lendl.

Last year the 22-year-old Frenchman ended Lendl's 44-match winning streak in the final of a grand prix tournament in La Quinta, California. Later, he won a long five-set match for the decisive point in France's 3-2 upset of Czechoslovakia in the Davis Cup.

"I like to play him," Noah said, after showing his relief at having survived his match with Gerulaitis despite a five-week layoff.

"He's got a chance," said Gerulaitis, last year's runner-up to Lendl. "Obviously, Lendl is the favorite because he's playing very well. But if Yannick serves well, he definitely has a chance."

Johan Kriek did not serve well in his opening-round match against Steve Denton, managing only 45 percent of his first serves. But he hammered enough winning forehand returns for a 6-3, 4-6, 6-2 victory and a quarterfinal berth

against top-seeded Jimmy Connors on Friday night.

One forehand return settled the first set. Others sealed Denton's fate early in the final set.

The match was more a slugfest than artistry, lasting only an hour 20 minutes. Kriek continued his dominance of Denton that has included successive triumphs in the 1981 and 1982 Australian Open finals.

Much has been made of Denton's serve, and there were oohs and ahs over its sheer force. But a more significant statistic than his five aces or a match-ending double fault Wednesday night was an inability to win more than 12 of 33 points on his second serve. By contrast, Kriek, blessed with sounder ground strokes and a more solid game, won 22 of the 42 points on his second serve.

over two days and four sessions. On Thursday Guillermo Vilas of Argentina was to play Andres Gomez and John McEnroe was to go against Jose-Luis Clerc.

Noah is no newcomer to New York, but this was his first appearance in the Masters, and he was admittedly nervous.

"The place is very big," he said, "and I was pretty scared."

He and Gerulaitis were indecisive in the opening set. There were 10 break points in the first five games, and four of those games went to deuce. But the first service break did not occur until Gerulaitis had strung together three winners, including two on backhand cross-court passes, for a break at love in the seventh game.

A break in the eighth game of the second set brought Noah back into the match. But it was the way he constructed the break, with a

backhand pass down the line for 15-30 and another on the run that began to build his momentum.

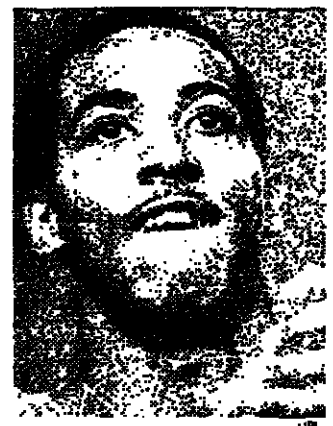
He served out the set at 15. In the final set, while Gerulaitis struggled on serve and finally was broken in the third and seventh games, Noah lost only 5 points in four service games.

Even more impressive, he committed only one unforced error. He was stretching for service returns, lunging and diving for volleys, and snapping topspin backhands across court in a way that made even the fleet Gerulaitis seem a step slower than usual.

"He's gotten stronger, probably a little more serious," Gerulaitis said, in assessing Noah's improvement in the last year that has carried him to the top 10 for the first time. "His backhand obviously has gotten better. He's always had a good forehand."



Yannick Noah returning a serve en route to his upset victory over Vitas Gerulaitis.



Renaldo Nehemiah

USOC Permits Nehemiah to Run as Amateur

LOS ANGELES — Renaldo Nehemiah has been given permission to compete as an amateur in track and field events in the United States despite being a professional football player with the San Francisco 49ers.

The decision by the U.S. Olympic Committee was announced Wednesday by its president, William Simon. It marks the first time a professional in another sport has been allowed to compete as an amateur in track and field. A college athlete, however, may compete in one sport as a professional while

retaining college eligibility in another.

Nehemiah is still barred from international competition because the International Amateur Athletic Federation does not permit participation by any athlete who is a professional in another sport. That includes events in the United States in which non-Americans are entered.

"If even one overseas competitor were to run in a event in America, Nehemiah would not be able to participate," Simon said.

On Thursday it was announced that Nehemiah would enter the

Milrose Games at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 28. A world record holder in the 110-meter high hurdles (12.93) and holder of indoor world records at 60 yards (6.82), 90 yards (5.92) and 50 meters (6.36), Nehemiah was also extended an invitation to the track meet in San Diego on Feb. 18.

Nehemiah, 23, signed a multi-year contract last April to play for the 49ers. Later he applied to compete as an amateur in track, and The Athletics Congress, which governs track and field in the United States, declared him eligible for local meets.

But the international federation said that The Athletics Congress had made an improper ruling, and declared Nehemiah ineligible to compete anywhere.

A U.S. District Court in Baltimore referred the case to the USOC, which heard the case in an open session this week. Simon said the USOC's decision had not yet been passed to the IAAF. He doubted that the IAAF would allow Nehemiah to run in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

"But we should push for it," Simon said. "Let's bring our eligibility rules into the 20th century."

NCAA Changes 44 Football Rules; Most Aim to Protect Against Injury

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — The National Collegiate Athletic Association's Football Rules Committee has approved 44 rule changes, with most designed to give added protection to quarterbacks, punters and kick returners.

One rule would permit a seventh official on the field to act as a side-judge and free the referee to concentrate solely on roughing-the-passer infractions.

"Since there's an increase in the passing game throughout college football, this seems like a necessary rule," Hugh Hindman, chairman of the rules committee, said Wednesday after three days of meetings here. "But it's a permissive rule, not a mandatory one."

"The various conferences and independents can adopt it if they choose to. This rule frees the referee from some areas of coverage that he shouldn't have—like holding along the line of scrimmage and illegal use of the hands. The seventh official would then be like a centerfielder. He can watch the actions of the tight-end, who usually gets away with a lot of things, and the referee can keep his eyes on the quarterback."

The committee also made it an automatic first down after a roughing-the-passer penalty, assessed a five-yard penalty for rushers running into a place-kicker or punter and established a two-yard buffer zone around a player trying to receive a kick.

"These are all safety precautions," said Davey Nelson, the committee's secretary and editor who doubles as athletic director at the University of Delaware. "We've always had a 15-yard penalty for roughing the kicker, but this five-yarder is for rushers just running into him. And we've also instituted an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty for punters making a roughing call. They'll be no more theatrics."

Hindman, who is Ohio State's athletic director, said: "Anytime a punt is on its downward arc, the receiver must have a two-yard buffer area to catch the ball. If not, it's a 15-yard penalty. We're trying to eliminate the instantaneous hit."

According to Nelson, the committee also resolved "one of the most confusing rules we've had in the book"—penalties at the end of quarters.

"If there's a penalty, any period will now be extended—even if it's

right before halftime or the end of the game," he said. "This is the first time this rule has been changed in 60 years."

Any demonstrations in the end zone after touchdowns—like taunting a beaten defender with the football or swarming of teams onto the field after scores—is now a 15-yard penalty.

"It used to be five yards for delay of game, but we're trying to clamp down on this," Hindman said. "We're not trying to destroy enthusiasm. We are trying to stop spiking, dancing, players not giving the ball back to the officials immediately, throwing it into the stands or taking it to the sidelines."

Nelson added: "That's a \$29 ball. That's a felony."

Teams winning the traditional pregame coin toss will now have the option of kicking off or receiving in either the first or second half—not just the first.

"It's a strategy type of rule change and I think it'll be interesting," Hindman said. "And they

also can choose which end of the field they want to defend. Fans will walk into a stadium on a windy day and wonder what a coach is going to do."

In all, the committee considered 108 recommendations from coaches across the country "but many of the 44 approved are either editorial or the kind most fans won't recognize although they're very important to officials."

Jackson Assails Entrance Rules
The Reverend Jesse Jackson, a civil rights activist, has asserted that the NCAA was out to protect "inferior" white athletes when it imposed stricter college entrance requirements on athletic scholarships.

"The ruling they passed last week was short-sighted and mean-spirited," Jackson said this week on the campus of Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the largest predominantly black college in the United States. "They used literacy tests to deny us the right to vote. Then they want to use standardized tests because white boys are inferior athletes to blacks."

Jackson held out the threat of social, political and legal pressure, saying: "NC-double-A, the preachers are coming."

"NC-double-A, black lawyers are coming."

"NC-double-A, the black caucus is coming."

"NC-double-A, black students are coming."

"And we don't like what we see."

Transition

Baseball

LOS ANGELES—Traded Ron Cey, third baseman, to the Chicago Cubs for Don Catlin, outfielder, and Vance Lovelace, pitcher.

ST. LOUIS—Signed Ozzie Smith, shortstop, to a three-year contract.

SAN DIEGO—Signed Terry Kennedy, catcher, to a six-year contract.

MINNESOTA—Signed Don Mandich, defenseman, and Ken Solheim, left wing, to Birmingham in the Central Hockey League.

PITTSBURGH—Signed goaltender Roberto Romo, left wing Pat Graham and defenseman Tony Fehr to Baltimore of the American Hockey League.

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Mercury Morris Jailed 20 Years

MIAMI (UPI) — Eugene (Mercury) Morris, the former star running back of the Miami Dolphins, was sentenced Thursday to a 20-year prison term for cocaine trafficking and another five years for conspiracy. The terms are to be served concurrently, but he will not be eligible for parole until 1998.

Morris, 35, a star of the Dolphins' three Super Bowl appearances in the early 1970s, showed little emotion when Judge Ellen Morphonios Gable sentenced him. His attorney planned to file an appeal.

Gable said Morris would not be required to pay a \$250,000 fine because "I know he hasn't got it."

Fouts Voted Most Valuable in NFL

NEW YORK (AP) — Dan Fouts, quarterback for the San Diego Chargers, has been named the National Football League's Most Valuable Player by the Professional Football Writers Association of America. Fouts completed 204 of 308 passes for 2,889 yards and 17 touchdowns. He had a completion percentage of 61.4 percent as he led the offensive-minded Chargers to a 6-3 record. San Diego was eliminated from the playoffs last week by Miami, 34-13.

Fouts is the third straight quarterback to win the award, following Ken Anderson of Cincinnati and Brian Sipe of Cleveland.

White First in NFL to Join USFL

DES PLAINES, Illinois (UPI) — Stan White, a veteran linebacker for the Detroit Lions, became the first active National Football League player to jump to the new United States Football League.

White, 33, who played 11 years for Baltimore and Detroit, signed a three-year contract Wednesday with the Chicago Blitz, coached by George Allen. "I'm excited about having the opportunity to play for Coach Allen and to be a player in this league," White said. "Money was not the main reason."

White was the Lions' player representative and a vice president of the NFL Players Association. He was openly critical of the NFL during last season's strike.

Cubs Acquire Cey From Dodgers

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Cubs have acquired Ron Cey from the Los Angeles Dodgers for two minor league players: outfielder Dan Cataline and pitcher Vance Lovelace. A spokesman for the Cubs said that Cey had agreed to terms in principle for five years, but details of the agreement were not announced.

Cey, a third baseman who will be 35 next month, was in the last year of his contract with the Dodgers and reportedly wanted to re-negotiate the contract to four years at an average annual salary of about \$700,000. The Dodgers refused, and Cey agreed to waive the no-trade clause in his contract if a deal could be worked out.

Ron Cey

Ozzie Smith Signs for \$1 Million

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Ozzie Smith became baseball's first \$1-million shortstop Wednesday when it was announced that he signed a three-year contract with the world champion St. Louis Cardinals.

Exact terms of the pact were not disclosed. But Smith's agent, Ed Gottlieb, said that the money exceeded \$1 million.

Stadler Leads Bob Hope Golf by 3

PALM SPRINGS, California (UPI) — Craig Stadler took a 9-under-par 63 Wednesday to take a three-stroke lead after the opening round of the Bob Hope Desert Classic. At 66 were Mike Sullivan, Hal Sutton, Tom Purtzer and Payne Stewart.

The tournament is the only five-day, 90-hole event on the PGA Tour. More than 500 golfers, 136 of them touring pros, teed off on four courses. Only the low 70 pros advance to Sunday's final round with a shot at the \$67,500 winner's purse.

Stadler, the 1982 Masters champion and last year's leader on the money list with \$446,462, was tied for 50th place on the money list after two tournaments this year. He played poorly in both the Tucson Open and the Los Angeles Open.

Ickx-Brasseur Arrive First at Dakar

DAKAR, Senegal (UPI) — The Belgian-French team of Jacky Ickx and Lucien Brasseur, driving a Mercedes 280, were the automobile class of the Paris-Dakar motor rally Thursday, while Hubert Auriol of France was the first to complete the grueling 20-day race on motorcycle.

The 309 cars, motorcycles and trucks participating in the Paris-Dakar rally left in frigid weather New Year's Day for what has been billed the world's toughest long-distance race.

The fifth annual rally covered 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) through the Sahara Desert and across roadless terrain in Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. Jean-Noel Pineau of France led Jan. 15, when his motorcycle crashed in Upper Volta.

Barcelona Has Edge on Aston Villa

BARCELONA (UPI) — Marcos Alonso scored early in the second half Wednesday to give Barcelona, the European Cup Winners Cup holder, a victory over Aston Villa, European Champion, in the first leg of the European Super Cup. The second leg is in Birmingham, England, Jan. 26. "The Super Cup doesn't mean anything," acknowledged Udo Lattek, Barcelona coach, "although it is a prestigious sounding title and a bit like this one ought to win it."

What's Swept Under NFL's Rugs?

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League has had to endure its most painful season.

The transfer of a franchise without approval of the other clubs, a cocaine scandal among its players, a 57-day strike that shortened the schedule and now, with the approach of Super Bowl XVII, the rattling of gambling skeletons.

In a program televised this week in the United States, the Public Broadcasting Service dug up no new cadavers, only a convicted coach, an unidentified quarterback and an unidentified defensive captain on an unidentified team had fixed a total of 12 unidentified games during the 1968, 1969 and 1970 seasons.

The program was titled "An Unauthorized History of the NFL." It should have been presented as "The Unauthorized History of the NFL."

Even so, the public understandably has to wonder what's under the NFL's rugs. Is too much dirt being swept there? Worse, is not enough dirt being noticed? It took a Sports Illustrated exposé by Don Reese for the NFL to acknowledge the extent of a drug problem that had been fomenting for several seasons. Will it take a gambling scandal to alert the NFL to that possible problem?

"What it comes down to," says Commissioner Pete Rozelle in defense of the NFL's integrity, "is that there's a big difference between innuendo and rumors and going to court with evidence."

Until some grand jury assesses the PBS information regarding those reportedly fixed games, the documentary is a reminder that bookmakers are the NFL's unofficial security agents. If there were no point spreads, there would be no fluctuations that actually police pro-football gambling.

From the time a game's point spread is announced until the kickoff, the NFL monitors any sudden changes. If a number moves, the NFL wants to know why. Is a team hiding a key player's injury? Has there been an inordinate amount of money bet somewhere? Equally curious are the bookmakers all over the country, as well as the Nevada oddsmakers. When the PBS source, John Pizz-

When the Chiefs were preparing for Super Bowl IV after the 1969 season, the NBC television network linked Len Dawson to a Detroit gambling investigation. Dawson was mentioned as having known a Detroit gambler, Don (Dice) Dawson, no relation.

"Len had known Dice Dawson, but he had 300 other athletes," Danahy said. "Dice collected telephone numbers."

The night the network broke the story, Danahy interrogated Dawson at the Chiefs' hotel in New Orleans, where the Super Bowl was played that season.

"Len told me Dice Dawson had phoned him twice — once when Len's father died, and a second time when Len was in the hospital," Danahy said. "Len even told me he wanted to take another polygraph test. I told him that wouldn't be necessary but that I would write out his statement for him to sign. And while I was writing it out he fell sound asleep."

"When I finished, I woke him up, and he signed it. I took it over to Pete Rozelle's hotel, and, after the commissioner read the statement, he asked me if I believed him. I said yes, and Pete asked me why. I told Pete in all my years with the FBI before joining the NFL that I'd been around spies, murderers, robbers, but none had ever fallen asleep on me before."

After the Chiefs defeated Minnesota, 23-7, in Super Bowl IV, President Nixon phoned to congratulate Dawson.

Joe Namath, then the Jets'

Quarterback, was also linked to Dawson in that Detroit investigation, which never implicated Namath, Dawson or any other NFL player beyond suggesting casual acquaintanceships.

"When we checked Joe," recalled Danahy, "he told us, 'I've never been to Detroit and I hope I never go there.'"

Strangely, the PBS program mentioned Namath's vague connection to that Detroit gambling inquiry but did not report Dawson's headline involvement. The program also implied that some NFL club owners were betting on pro football, in violation of the NFL constitution. Danahy agreed that some NFL owners have a reputation for gambling.

"They've been better all their lives," Danahy said. "They bet in Las Vegas, where it's legitimate, but they don't bet on football."

Asked how he could be so sure none of those club owners had bet on pro football games during the 12 years in which he was the NFL's director of security, Danahy replied: "I never said I was sure. I just never have received any substantial allegations that they have bet."

Meanwhile, one of the weakest aspects of the PBS program was its premise that gambling finances illegal drug traffic in America for organized crime. Danny Sheridan, the pro-football prophet from Mobile, Alabama, discounted that theory.

"Pro-football gambling is big, but not that big," Danny Sheridan said. "It's like a bookmaker once told me about wanting to take his bettors to the cleaners, but only one shirt at a time."

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